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**TESTED
TREES, SHRUBS
AND PLANTS**

**FRASER
NURSERY COMPANY**
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA



WHO WE ARE AND WHY

Twenty-five years ago the writer, then quite a small boy, learned from a school book of that period that Huntsville was noted for its large nurseries. The nursery industry was established here many years before that time, in 1872 to be exact, and has constantly grown until the products reach every state in the Union, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and many more distant foreign countries. There are really very few home grounds or orchards throughout the entire United States that do not have at least a few Huntsville trees or plants in their make-up. The Huntsville nurseries have in the past done a wholesale business exclusively. During the last few years, however, there has been such a constantly increasing and insistent demand for Huntsville nursery stock that we have finally decided to equip ourselves to supply this demand.

Our business was established at Huntsville in 1886, and the experience gained during the intervening third of a century at the same location has given us a fund of knowledge as to the best methods and practices, which will always be at the disposal of our friends and customers. It will constantly be our aim to send out only the very best stock of every kind, and to have all our dealings on the same high plane that has made Huntsville nurseries noted for many years past.

This, our first illustrated and descriptive catalogue, will be mailed to nearly two thousand people who have voluntarily asked for it during the last two years. We hope to make every one of them, and many others, our regular customers. We invite your orders with every confidence that your best interests will be served when you send them to us.

For Your Information

OUR SHIPPING SEASON begins in October and continues, with slight interruptions during bad weather in winter, until about April 1st. Balled evergreens can be handled safely either earlier or later.

ORDER EARLY—We will ship when you tell us to, or as near that time as possible. Do not wait until you are ready to plant, because weather or other conditions may cause a delay.

APPLICATION OF PRICES—In every instance where we quote prices per 10, per dozen, or per 100, five or more plants will be furnished at the rate for 10; one-half dozen or more at the dozen rate; fifty or more at the hundred rate.

TERMS—Cash with order. We will ship C. O. D. if desired, but in such cases one-fourth of the amount must accompany the order unless the party is well known to us.

REMITTANCES—Bank drafts or Postal or Express money orders are preferable. If this is not convenient, send currency by registered mail, or your personal check.

LARGE ORDERS may be reserved for later shipment by the payment of one-fourth the amount when the order is placed.

NO CHARGE for packing. All stock delivered to the railroad or Express Company free of charge.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES—We are always glad to assist you in any way we can in making up your order. Just ask us. Many of our customers not acquainted with the different varieties prefer to leave the selection entirely with us. In such cases we always choose those best suited for your locality, as if we were making the planting ourselves. All that is necessary is to indicate your wishes.

PLEASE REMEMBER to write your name and address distinctly, as we sometimes receive orders from people who forget to sign their own names, or to give the name of their post office. A lady should indicate whether Miss or Mrs.

SUBSTITUTION—We reserve the right, when out of any variety, to substitute with similar sorts unless "No substitution" is plainly stated in the order.

SHIPMENTS—Please state plainly whether freight or express shipment is desired. In the absence of this information we will use our best judgment, without assuming any responsibility as to delivery. All shipments are at the risk and cost of the purchaser after our delivery to forwarding line. Small packages, containing grapes, small fruits, vines, roses and perennials, can be sent by Parcel Post, and we will do so where this is practical provided sufficient postage is included with remittance; the difference, if any, will be refunded promptly.

EXPRESS—We advise our customers where possible to have shipments forwarded by express. Nursery stock takes special reduced rates.

CLAIMS from any cause whatever must be made immediately upon receipt of goods.

OUR GUARANTEE—We do not guarantee stock to live. To do so would be the height of folly, because we cannot control weather conditions or the treatment it receives after leaving our hands. **WE DO GUARANTEE** to send out healthy, first-class stock true to name, and properly dug, graded and packed. In the event any stock should prove untrue we will replace free of charge or refund the purchase price, but we will not be responsible for a larger amount, and all sales are made with this understanding.

ERRORS—We sometimes make them. So does everyone else. We will gladly rectify ours, should any occur, if reported immediately upon arrival of the stock.

WHEN TO PLANT—Whenever the condition of your ground and the weather will permit during fall, winter and early spring; in this latitude between the middle of October and the last of March. We advise everyone to arrange their planting for a time when the work can be done most thoroughly, and as early in the season as possible.

NON-WARRANTY—We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any trees, plants, bulbs, or seeds we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

(Signed) **FRASER NURSERY COMPANY**

FRASER NURSERY COMPANY
Huntsville, Alabama

Date ----- 192-----

For amount enclosed, \$-----, send me by ----- the Trees and plants designated below :
 (Write here Freight, Express, Parcel Post or "Use your discretion")

Your Name ----- Ship to -----
 Post Office ----- Express Office -----
 P. O. Box, Street or Rural Delivery ----- Freight Station -----

☛ We substitute, unless instructed to the contrary, but not until the varieties ordered are exhausted; and in all cases cheerfully re-fund money instead of substituting, if so requested when order is placed.

If you do not wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment, write "No"....

[illegible]

Huntsville, Alabama

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Street Planting of Norway Maple

Shade and Ornamental Trees

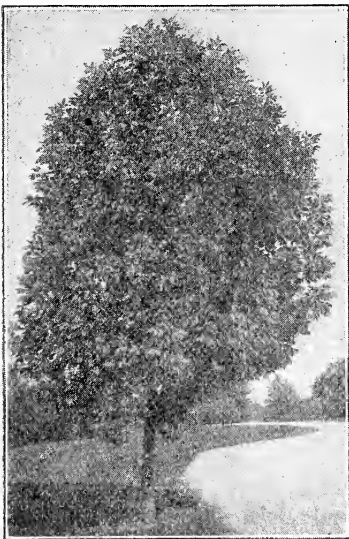
Many of our home grounds would be more beautiful and inviting if properly planted with handsome shade trees. Besides the comfort and pleasure they afford, shade trees add immensely to the value of the property, probably more than many times their cost invested in any other way. But the adornment of the home grounds is only a small part of their usefulness. One of their most important missions is to beautify and make pleasant the streets and avenues of town or city, and in many places they are planted along the country roads and highways. Such plantings are acts of generosity to the public that will merit the everlasting gratitude of present as well as future generations. The value of trees in parks and cemeteries is, of course, well known.

The planting of shade trees as memorials is general all over the country, and so highly commendable that the idea has the hearty support of all patriotic people.

Our list includes only the best varieties for shade and ornamental purposes. These are offered only in the popular sizes, but we can furnish larger specimens, suitable for immediate effect, of most of the varieties listed. Write us if interested.

ASH (*Fraxinus*)

American White Ash (*F. Americana*)—A handsome lofty tree of rapid growth equally desirable for lawn or street planting; foliage dark green and lustrous, changing in autumn to tints of yellow and purple. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each.



American White Ash

Green Ash (*F. Lanceolata*)—Medium sized tree with spreading branches, desirable for shade and ornament. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each.

CATALPA

Dwarf Globe Head Catalpa (*C. Bungeii*)—Very remarkable for its dense, round, umbrella-like head. Fine for formal effects and planting at entrances. 5 to 6 ft. stems, strong heads, \$2.00 each.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*)

White Flowering Dogwood (*C. Florida*)—The true "Harbinger of Spring." Very effective for lawn or landscape, with its large white flowers in early spring and beautiful scarlet berries and foliage in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Double White Flowering Dogwood (*C. Florida Flore Plena*)—Identical with the above, but has double flowers. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Red Flowering Dogwood (*C. Florida Rubra*)—Very attractive for its bright pink flowers in spring; otherwise it is like the single White Dogwood. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

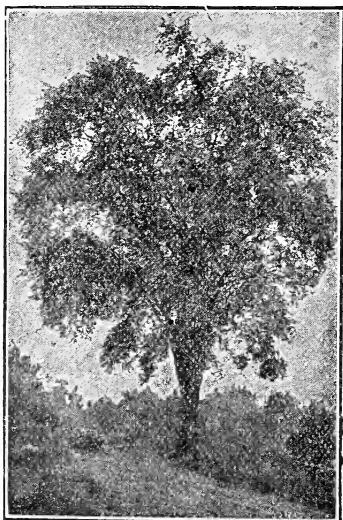
ELM (*Ulmus*)

American White Elm (*U. Americana*)—A tall, graceful, stately, wide-spreading tree 75 to 125 feet high, usually of symmetrical vase shape; a reliable favorite for lawns or avenue planting. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each.

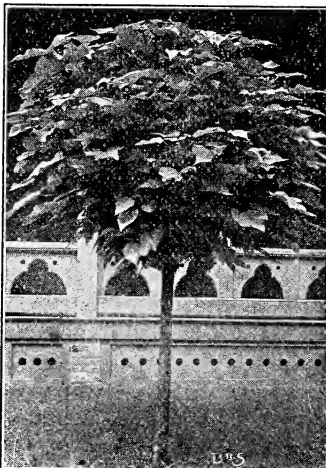
Cork Bark Elm (*U. Racemosa*)—An excellent species of upright growth, with corky bark. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each; 6 to 8 ft., 75c each.

GUM

Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar Sty-raciflua*)—A handsome native tree of stately symmetrical



American White Elm



Globe Head Catalpa



White Flowering Dogwood

growth, with lustrous star-shaped leaves, coloring to deep purple or yellow in autumn. 8 to 10 ft., \$2.00 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

Black Gum (*Nyssa Sylvatica*)—Of symmetrical growth and outline; leaves dark green and shining, changing in autumn to gorgeous tones of red and scarlet; fruit dark blue. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.00 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis*)

Hackberry (*C. Occidentalis*)—Of rapid growth and long life; highly satisfactory for the lawn or street planting. Attains immense size. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each.

MAGNOLIAS

Cucumber Tree (*Magnolia Acuminata*)—A most valuable shade tree of pyramidal form, with spreading branches. Leaves bright green, turning to yellow in autumn. Greenish yellow flowers in May or June, followed by long rosy-red fruit. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each.

Magnolia Grandiflora—See page 7.

Umbrella Tree (*Magnolia Tripetala*)—A medium sized tree with immense green leaves and large white flowers in late spring; very attractive. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each.

MAPLE (*Acer*)

Ash-Leaved Maple (*A. Negundo*)—A very hardy, rapid growing tree of spreading habit, pale green shining twigs and pale green foliage. Will thrive in low bottom land or on high elevations. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00 each; 8 to 10 ft., 75c each.

Norway Maple (*A. Platanoides*)—One of the most valuable and beautiful ornamental trees for street or lawn; of spreading habit, symmetrical form, with deep green, glossy foliage. 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.



Tea's Weeping Mulberry

Silver Maple (*A. Dasycarpum*)—A handsome tree of very rapid growth, for lawn or street planting; fresh green foliage, silvery white beneath. Perfectly hardy, easily transplanted, and will thrive in almost any soil. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each.

Sugar Maple (*A. Saccharum*)—A wonderful tree for avenues or lawn planting, with a large, perfectly rounded head, dense in form, and with bright green leaves, which become brilliantly beautiful in autumn. Does well in almost any soil. 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.

MULBERRY (*Morus*)

Everbearing Mulberry—See Fruit Trees, page 26.

Silk Worm Mulberry—Write us if interested.

Tea's Weeping Mulberry (*M. Alba Pendula*)—A graceful and beautiful, hardy tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long slender branches drooping to the ground and gracefully swaying with the wind. The foliage is a bright shining green. 4 to 6 ft. stems, strong heads, \$2.00 each.

POPLAR

Carolina Poplar (*Populus Deltoides Monilifera*)—A popular tree where shade is wanted quickly, pyramidal in form; foliage heart-shaped, and bright green in color. 10 to 12 ft., 75c each; 8 to 10 ft., 60c each.

Lombardy Poplar (*P. Nigra Italica*)—A well known tree of narrow, upright growth; indispensable in landscape gardening to break the monotonous lines of most other trees. Attains a height of 100 feet. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00 each; 8 to 10 ft., 75c each.

Yellow Poplar—**Tulip Tree** (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*)—This is truly a noble and magnificent tree, with glossy, light green, fiddle-shaped leaves; the flowers are tulip-like, greenish yellow, blotched with orange. 10 to 12 ft., \$2.00 each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each.

RED BUD (*Cercis*)

Red Bud—**Judas Tree** (*C. Canadensis*)—A very desirable small ornamental tree with round head; of rapid growth, and

covered in spring before the leaves appear with a profusion of delicate reddish-purple flowers. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

SYCAMORE (*Platanus*)

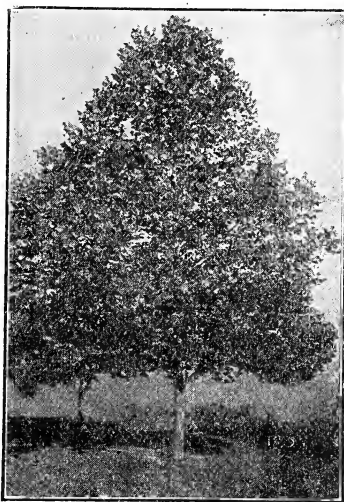
American Sycamore (*P. Occidentalis*)—Broad spreading, round topped, massive and picturesque, often 80 to 100 feet high; leaves heart-shaped. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25 each; 8 to 10 ft., 75c each.

TEXAS UMBRELLA (*Melia*)

Texas Umbrella Tree (*M. Azedarach Umbraculiformis*)—A favorite, and largely planted in the south; very formal and symmetrical in outline; of rapid growth. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., 75c each.

TREE OF HEAVEN (*Ailanthus*)

Tree of Heaven (*A. Glandulosa*)—A peculiarly attractive, tropical looking tree, with long graceful sprays of odd foliage, much like Sumac. Fine for street planting, as it endures dust and smoke remarkably well. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00 each; 6 to 8 ft., 75c each.



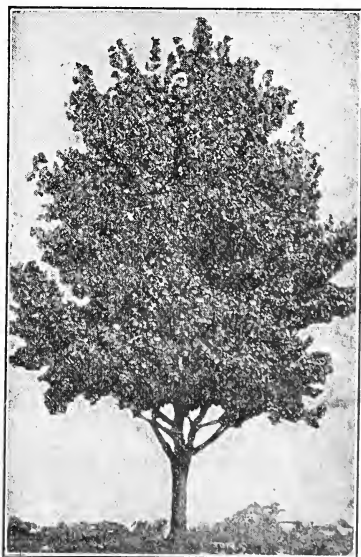
Sycamore

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron*)

Tulip Tree (*L. Tulipifera*)—See Yellow Poplar.

VARNISH TREE (*Koelreuteria*)

Varnish Tree — **Golden Rain Tree** (*K. Paniculata*)—A rare and beautiful tree, especially showy the latter part of May when showered with foot long clusters of golden yellow flowers, and in autumn when foliage colors to crimson and gold. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each.



Carolina Poplar

Coniferous Evergreens

Coniferous Evergreens are absolutely essential in the proper arrangement of the home grounds. The foliage blends beautifully with that of other trees and shrubs in summer, gives a cheerful touch to the landscape in winter, and at all times gives that air of distinction and refinement to be obtained in no other way.

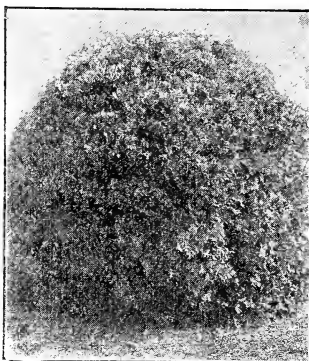
The south is favored by having a much wider range of varieties than may be grown in the north. Our stock of evergreens is the largest and most complete in the south. We list only the most popular sizes, but can furnish larger specimens in practically all varieties.

ARBORVITAE (Thuya)

American Arborvitae (*T. Occidentalis*)—Of erect, pyramidal habit, with soft, flat, light green foliage, dense from ground up; grows rapidly, soon forming a most beautiful hedge, for which purpose it is recommended. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Berckmans' Golden Arborvitae (*T. Orientalis Aurea Nana*)—A perfect gem for gardens, cemetery lots, formal plantings, window boxes and tubs. It is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical growth, with golden yellow foliage. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

Chinese Compact Arborvitae (*T. Orientalis Compacta*)—A low, formal and very compact variety with bright green foliage; attractive, and a great favorite. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.



Globe Arborvitae

foliage. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Fern-Leaved Arborvitae (*T. Occidentalis Filicoides*)—A small tree of broadly pyramidal outline; foliage bright, rich green, fern-like and crested; very beautiful. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

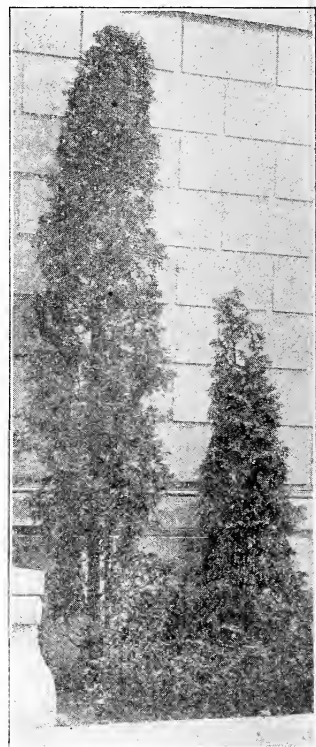
Globe Arborvitae (*T. Occidentalis Globosa*)—A dwarf, compact form with slender branches and bright green foliage, in outline a symmetrical globe. Well adapted to planting in tubs or porch boxes. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

Heath Leaved Arborvitae (*T. Occidentalis Ericoides*)—A very small, compact evergreen with very fine foliage, which turns to bronze in winter, making it very conspicuous. A juvenile form. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

Hovey's Golden Arborvitae (*T. Occidentalis Hoveyi*)—Dwarf, hardy, globular in form, and very compact; foliage light green with a golden tinge. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.25 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75 each.

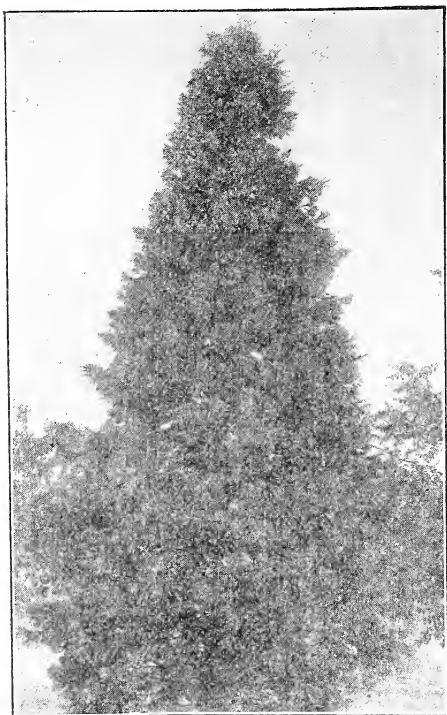
Pyramidal Arborvitae (*T. Occidentalis Pyramidalis*)—Very formal and attractive, and the narrowest of the columnar Arborvitaes; foliage bright green, retaining its color constantly. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each.

Reid's Arborvitae (*T. Occidentalis Reidi*)—A broad, somewhat dwarf variety of compact pyramidal habit, retaining its color during winter. Of rather slow growth, but rare and desirable. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

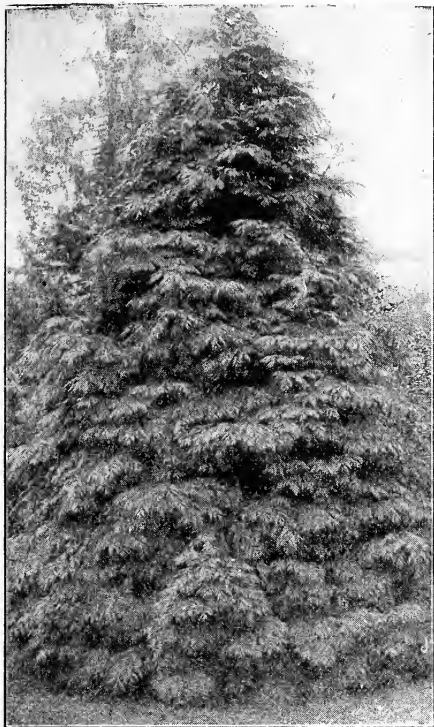


Pyramidal

Chinese Pyramidal Arborvitae (*T. Orientalis Pyramidalis*)—One of the tallest and hardiest varieties; of pyramidal habit and bright green



American Arborvitae



Plume-Like Cypress

Rosedale Arborvitae—*Biota Rosedale* (T. *Orientalis Rosedale*)—Of compact, rounded symmetrical form with very dense head. The foliage is feathery, dark bluish green, and very handsome. Popular and very desirable for the south. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.75 each; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.25 each.

Siberian Arborvitae (T. *Occidentalis Wareana*)—A very desirable pyramidal form, low and dense in growth, with dark green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

Tom Thumb Arborvitae (T. *Occidentalis Tom Thumb*)—A beautiful ornament for lawn or cemetery lot; of dense growth and dwarf habit, with soft light green heath-like foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.00 each.

TRUE CEDAR (*Cedrus*)

Deodar Cedar (C. *Deodara*)—A magnificent lawn tree of pyramidal outline, especially adapted to the southern states; foliage dark bluish green. A rapid grower, and attains a height of 60 to 80 feet. 4 to 5 ft. specimens, \$4.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each.

Silver Cedar (C. *Atlantica Glauca*)—A very beautiful and vigorous tree, pyramidal in form, and attains a height of 60 to 80 feet; foliage almost silvery white. 4 to 5 ft. specimens, \$5.00 each.

Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*)—See Juniper.

CYPRESS (*Chamaecyparis*—*Retinospora*)

Pea Fruited Cypress (C. *Pisifera*)—A beautiful tree of great hardiness and vigor; foliage bright green and fern-like on somewhat pendulous branches. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

Golden Pea Fruited Cypress (C. *Pisifera Aurea*)—Similar to above, except that the new growth is rich golden yellow, changing to greener hues in winter. Very distinct and showy. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

Thread Branched Cypress (C. *Pisifera Filifera*)—A remarkably decorative tree with light green, thread-like foliage and slender, gracefully pendulous branches. Very hardy and desirable. 4 to 5 ft., fine specimens, \$5.00 each; 3 to 4 ft. specimens, \$4.00 each.

Golden Thread Branched Cypress (C. *Pisifera Filifera Aurea*)—Similar to above, but with bright golden yellow foliage. 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 each.

Plume-Like Cypress (C. *Pisifera Plumosa*)—Of dense, conical habit; branches almost erect, with slender plume-like branchlets of feathery appearance; foliage bright green. One of the most popular varieties. 4 to 5 ft. specimens, \$5.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each.

Golden Plumed Cypress (C. *Pisifera Plumosa Aurea*)—Very showy, and decidedly the best of the variegated forms; golden yellow, retaining its color. Vigorous in growth. 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

Golden Squarrose Cypress (C. *Pisifera Squarrosa Sulphurea*)—A very beautiful, rather dwarf, slow growing variety; foliage pale yellow, making a pleasing contrast when grouped with other evergreens. 3 to 4 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each.

Veitch's Silver Cypress (C. *Pisifera Squarrosa Veitchi*)—Very distinct, and we think the most beautiful Japanese Cypress; a low, densely branched tree with feathery spreading branches; foliage silvery blue, soft and dense. 3 to 3½ ft., \$4.50 each; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.00 each.



Deodar Cedar

JUNIPER or CEDAR (Juniperus)

Chinese Juniper (J. Chinensis)—A very hardy and ornamental tree, pyramidal or columnar in outline; foliage of a pleasing grayish-green. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

Variegated Chinese Juniper (J. Chinensis Albo-variegata)—Of dwarf, dense form; branches beautifully variegated golden yellow; hardy and desirable. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each.

English Juniper (J. Communis)—A dense, pyramidal or columnar low-growing tree, with broadly reaching, drooping branches; foliage grayish-green and very thick. 4 to 5 ft. specimens, \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75 each.

Irish Juniper (J. Communis Hibernica)—One of the most popular Junipers known; rigidly upright and formal in character, resembling a green column; foliage bluish-green. 4 to 5 ft. specimens, \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Swedish Juniper (J. Communis Suecica)—Narrow and columnar in form, the branches having drooping tips; foliage light green, very compact. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

Slender Greek Juniper (J. Excelsa Stricta)—An uncommon little cone-shaped evergreen; well branched, and with dense, grayish-green foliage of uniform shade the entire year. 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50 each; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50 each.

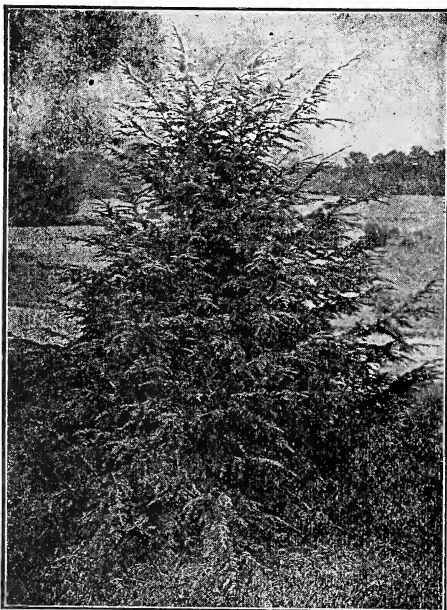
Golden Japanese Juniper (J. Japonica Aurea)—An attractive evergreen with golden hued foliage; of moderate growth and spreading habit. 2½ to 3 ft., \$4.00 each; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.00 each.

Pfitzer's Chinese Juniper (J. Chinensis Pfitzeriana)—Very distinct, being of spreading and strikingly graceful habit; foliage of bright silvery green; perfectly hardy. 2½ to 3 ft., \$5.00 each; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50 each.

Red Cedar (J. Virginiana)—The well known native tree of variable habit, but usually much branched, and with dense green or bronze-green foliage; long lived. Fine for large landscape plantings. 4 to 5 ft. specimens, \$3.00 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

RETINOSPORA

Retinospora—See Cypress — Chamaecyparis.



Hemlock Spruce or Canadian Hemlock



Irish Juniper

SPRUCE

Hemlock Spruce—Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga Canadensis)—A graceful and beautiful native tree with drooping branches and delicate dark green foliage, distinct from all other trees; a handsome lawn tree, also desirable for ornamental hedges. 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.00 each.

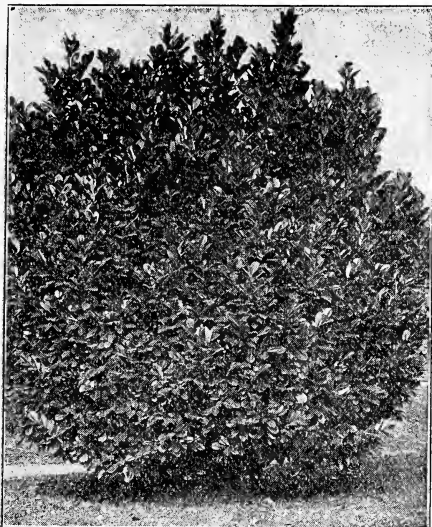
Norway Spruce (Picea Excelsa)—A tall and picturesque tree, extensively planted as an ornamental, also for shelters and windbreaks: of rapid growth, handsome shape, and graceful habit; dense, dark green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

Broad Leaved Evergreens

These beautiful trees and shrubs, like the Coniferous Evergreens, are invaluable in all landscape work on account of their charming winter foliage, and most of them are also highly attractive in spring and summer on account of their beautiful flowers. You make no mistake in planting evergreens, either as single specimens, in groups, masses, or for screens.

ABELIA

Abelia Grandiflora (Hybrid Abelia)—One of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation. The graceful arching branches are clothed with dark, glossy leaves, which are evergreen in the south. Flowers are white, tinged with pink, and are borne in great profusion from early summer until frost. Strong, well branched plants, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.



English Laurel

BANANA SHRUB (Michelia)

Banana Shrub (M. Fuscata—*Magnolia Fuscata*)—One of the most popular and desirable evergreen shrubs in the south; producing brownish-yellow flowers edged with light carmine, and of banana-like fragrance, from April until June. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.00 each; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.50 each.

EUONYMUS—BURNING BUSH

Evergreen Euonymus (E. Japonica)—A dense, upright shrub of handsome appearance, succeeding in sun or in partial shade. Leaves dark lustrous green, holding their brilliancy and attractiveness throughout the winter. Well adapted for the lawn or as tub plants for decorative purposes. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

Siebold's Evergreen Euonymus (E. Sieboldiana)—A very attractive Japanese variety with handsome dark green foliage; perfectly hardy in any climate. In the fall, when loaded with a profusion of scarlet fruit in white floral envelopes, it is remarkably beautiful. 2 to 3 ft., 75c each; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c each.

LAUREL (Laurocerasus)

English Laurel—Cherry Laurel (L. Officinalis)—Small, bushy trees of great vigor, with beautiful, broad glossy foliage; attains a height of 12 to 15 feet, with corresponding breadth. Ideal for massing, or as single specimens; very valuable as a tub plant for decorating. We can furnish three named varieties:

Bertini—Very broad, dark green leaves.

Colchica—Dark green foliage, which is gray-green beneath.

Versaillensis—Distinct, broad foliage.

All varieties of English Laurel, 4 to 5 ft. specimens, \$3.50 each; 3 to 4 ft. specimens, \$2.50 each.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia Fuscata—See Banana Shrub.

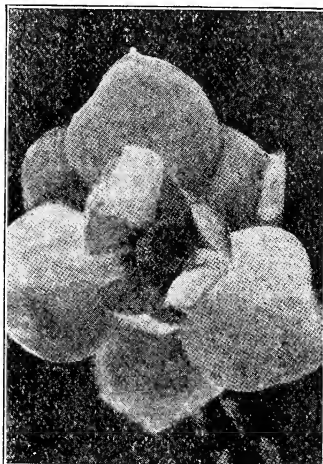
Magnolia Grandiflora (Southern Magnolia)—A stately pyramidal tree well known throughout the south; leaves large, glossy, dark green, thick and firm; flowers pure waxy-white, very large, handsome and fragrant, opening in spring and continuing for a long period. The scarlet seed borne in cones add to the attractiveness of the tree during fall. 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each.

We can also supply large, beautifully formed specimens up to four inches in diameter. Write for prices.

PRIVET (Ligustrum)

Japanese Privet (L. Japonicum)—A handsome shrub of dense and symmetrical outline, with large, thick, lustrous, dark green leaves; flowers creamy white, followed by bluish-black berries. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

Nepaul Privet (L. Nepalense)—By far the most beautiful and most satisfactory of all the Privets for massing and as individual specimens; foliage dark green, very thick, lustrous and waxy. White flowers in spring, followed by black berries remaining all winter. Said to be hardy north to Baltimore. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.



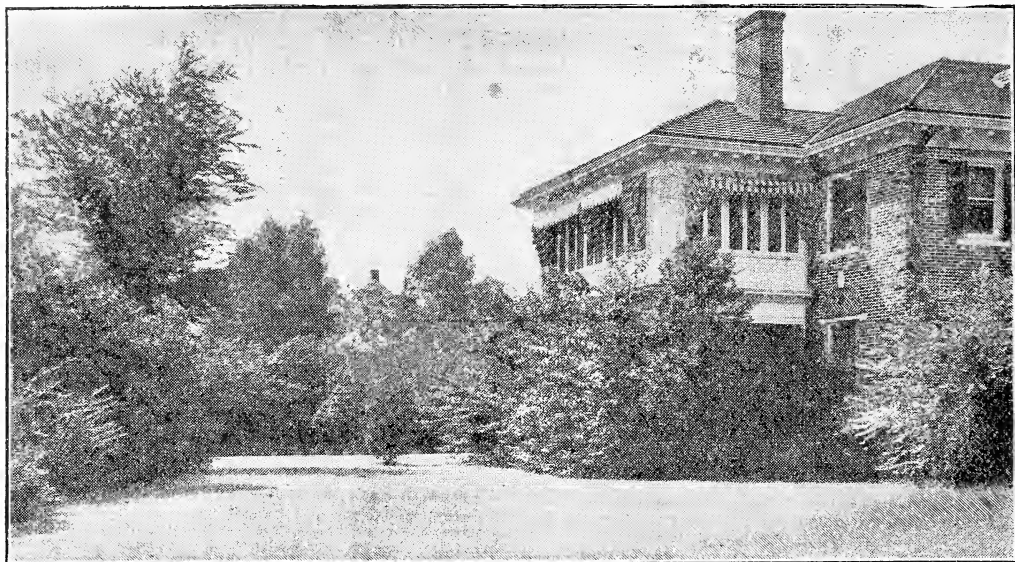
Magnolia Grandiflora

MAHONIA (Ashberry)

Mahonia—Holly Leaved Ashberry or Oregon Grape (M. Aquifolia)—A handsome evergreen shrub of medium size with shining, prickly leaves and showy bright yellow flowers in spring, followed by bluish berries. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50 each; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00 each.



Holly Leaved Mahonia



Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

The investment of just a few dollars in our flowering shrubs, and a little care used in their arrangement, will transform in one season even the most dreary, uninviting house into a beautiful and attractive home. We say this is possible regardless of soil conditions or local surroundings, and that the planting of shrubs is just as essential as painting the building. The grandeur of any large place is greatly emphasized by the proper planting of shrubbery. Consult us when any assistance is needed regarding selection of varieties and their proper arrangement.

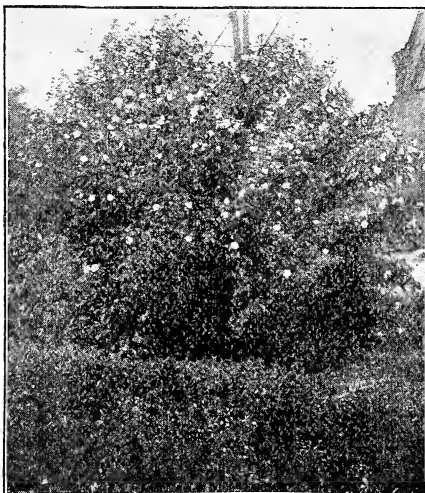
Our prices are for strong, field grown plants two years old, and well branched. The dwarf growing varieties, of course, will not be as large as the free growing sorts.

ALMOND, FLOWERING (*Amygdalus*)

White Flowering Almond (*A. Nana Alba*)—A double white flowering shrub that is very effective in early spring; the branches are almost completely covered with a profusion of flowers. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Pink Flowering Almond (*A. Nana Rosea*)—The same as above, but with double pink flowers. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

ALTHAEA (*Hibiscus*)
Althea — Rose of Sharon



Althea, Bush-form

(*H. Syriacus*)—A tall, upright, hardy shrub, with handsome large flowers. Thrives in any fertile soil. The flowers appear in great profusion and last until late summer, when few other shrubs are in bloom. There are both double and single flowered varieties, with a wide range of colors. The following are among the best:

Anemoneflora — Large, double red.

Bicolor Hybrida—Double white, purple center.

Boule de Feu—Very double, bright red.

Carmea Plean—Semi-double flowers of rose color.
Comte de Hainaut—Double, pinkish white variety.
Duc de Brabant—Very double flowers of dark red color.
Fastuosus—The blooms are semi-double and rosy white.
Jeanne d'Arc—Double, pure white flowers; very beautiful.
Leady Stanley—Semi-double blossoms of rosy white.
Poenoeffora—Flowers are very double and rosy pink tint.
Pulcherrima—Semi-double, rosy white; very attractive plant.
Rubis—Single red flowers; much admired for its bright color.
Snowdrift—Single, pure white; more free in growth than Totus Albus.
Totus Albus—Single, pure white; a grand specimen.
Violet Clair—Semi-double, violet.
 All varieties of Althea, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

BARBERRY (Berberis)

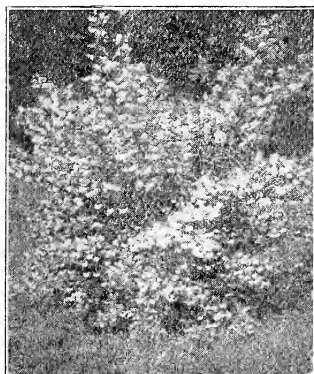
Japanese Barberry (B. Thunbergi)—A graceful shrub of low, dense habit; foliage bright green, assuming dazzling tints of orange, scarlet and crimson; bears brilliant red berries in great profusion, which are retained throughout the winter. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$27.50 per 100.

BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buddleia)

Butterfly Bush (B. Davidii Magnifica)—Flowers resembling the Lilac in color and shape appear in great profusion from midsummer until frost. Of a delightful fragrance that is attractive to butterflies. Will invariably bloom first year. Should be pruned to the ground early in spring. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

CALYCANTHUS

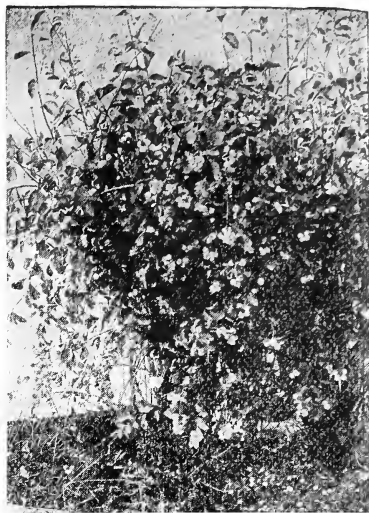
Calycanthus—Sweet Shrub (C. Floridus)—A well known shrub of quick, bushy growth, bearing profusely fragrant chocolate red flowers in late spring and early summer. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester



Butterfly Bush



Snowberry

CHASTE TREE (Vitex)

Chaste Tree (V. Agnus Castus)—A valuable shrub or small tree with strong aromatic odor; flowers blue, in dense spikes, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

CORAL BERRY AND SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos)

Snowberry — Wax Berry (S. Racemosus)—A showy shrub with slender branches, usually bending under their load of white berries, which remain far into the winter. The combination of pink flowers and white berries on the same twig is charming. Very conspicuous in masses. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Coral Berry — Indian Currant (S. Vulgaris)—Of more compact growth than the above, producing in great profusion purplish-red berries, which remain all winter, making it especially desirable for massing on hillsides or rough places. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

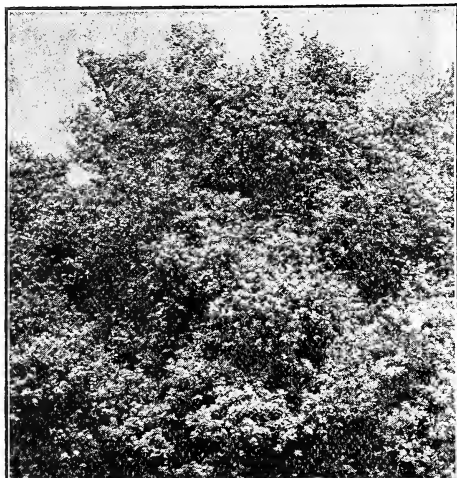
Variegated Leaf Coral Berry (S. Vulgaris Variegata)—A low growing shrub similar to the above, but with leaves prettily variegated golden yellow and green. 35c each; \$2.50 per 10.

CRAPE MYRTLE (Lagerstroemia)

Crape Myrtle (L. Indica)—Well known and extensively planted throughout the south; flowers crinkled and ruffled, produced in profuse panicles in summer and continuing for two or three months. We can furnish in three colors, pink, purple and red. 50c each.

DEUTZIA

Slender Branched Deutzia (D. Gracilis)—One of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs; of dwarf growth, producing bell-shaped white flowers in early spring; valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.



Bush Honeysuckle

Deutzia, Pride of Roches-ter—A strong growing, distinct and valuable variety; flowers large, double white; blooms early in the season. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

OSIER DOGWOOD (Cornels) (Cornus)

Siberian Red Osier (C. Alba Sibirica)—Has bright blood-red bark in winter and early spring, making it very attractive. Clusters of creamy white flowers followed by bluish-white fruit. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Red Osier Dogwood (C. Stolonifera)—A spreading shrub with dark green leaves, very desirable on account of the winter effect of its smooth, bright reddish-purple branches; flowers creamy white, followed by white berries. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

GOLDEN BELL (Forsythia)

One of the showiest early flowering shrubs with handsome, clean foliage, well adapted for the borders of shrubbery, and the drooping form for covering walls, fences and arbors. Highly ornamental, free blooming and thrives in almost any kind of soil.

Golden Leaved Forsythia (F. Folii Aurea)—Has all the good points of other Forsythias, and highly ornamental on account of its bright golden foliage.

Hybrid Golden Bell (F. Intermedia)—Tall, slender, arching branches; flowers golden yellow.

Drooping Golden Bell (F. Suspensa)—Long, slender, drooping branches bearing yellow flowers; shining dark green foliage.

Fortune's Golden Bell (F. Suspensa Fortunei)—More upright and vigorous, flowers bright yellow.

Dark Green Forsythia (F. Viridissima)—Strong growing and very erect; foliage dark green; flowers golden yellow.

All varieties of Forsythia 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

GOLD FLOWER (Hypericum)

Gold Flower—St. John's Wort (H. Moserianum)—A low and leafy shrub with graceful drooping branches; has shining yellow flowers two inches across, glistening in the sun like lustrous golden wax; very showy, especially in groups or masses. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

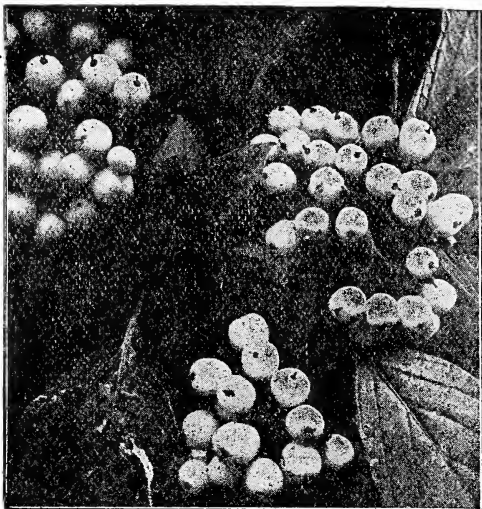
GLOBE FLOWER (Kerria)

Japanese Gold Flower—Globe Flower—Japanese Rose (K. Japonica)—A charming old-fashioned plant, and worthy of a place in any garden. Leaves bright green, flowers numerous, single, bright yellow. The slender green branches are very attractive in winter. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

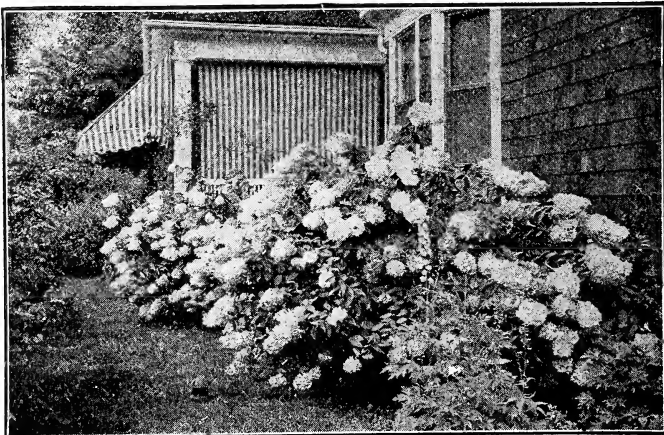
Double Flowered Kerria (K. Japonica Flore Plena)—Flowers very double and compact; free blooming and of vigorous growth. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

HONEYSUCKLE, BUSH (Lonicera)

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle (L. Fragrantissima)—Blooms with the first breath of spring; flowers creamy white or light yellow, deliciously fragrant. 35c each; \$3 per 10.



Siberian Red Osier.



Large Flowering Hydrangea (See opposite page)

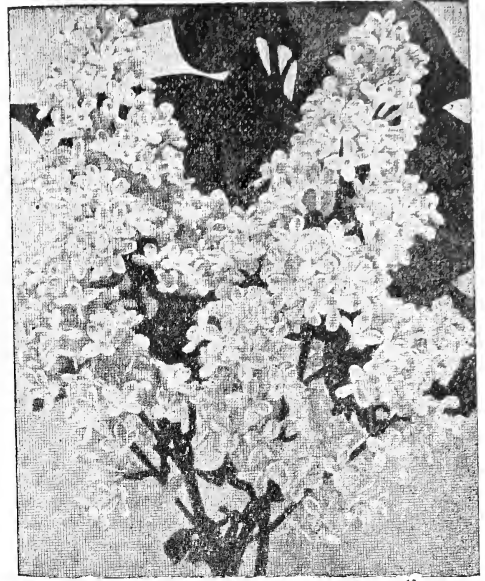
Japanese Bush Honeysuckle (L. Morrowi)—A shrub with wide spreading branches, producing early in spring a profusion of creamy white flowers followed by a mass of bright red fruit. Very decorative. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

HYDRANGEA

Hills of Snow (H. Arborescens Grandiflora Alba)—A handsome, upright, hardy shrub loaded with dazzling white snowball-like flowers, continuing in bloom for a large part of the summer. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

Large Flowering Hydrangea (H. Paniculata Grandiflora)—An old and well known favorite, producing in large panicles snowy white flowers, changing to pink, then reddish bronze and green. Should be planted in rich soil, and requires severe pruning before the new growth starts in spring. We can furnish in either bush or tree form, as listed. Bush form 50c each; \$4.50 per 10. Tree form \$1.00 each.

Oak Leaved Hydrangea (H. Quercifolia)—A handsome, robust, vigorous shrub; thrives in almost any kind of soil, and requires very little attention. Leaves are large, deeply lobed and dark green, changing to a gorgeous bronze in autumn, and are retained until late in the season, even in the hottest and driest weather. For these reasons we consider it far superior to the other Hydrangeas for general planting. Flowers are in large panicles, creamy white, with numerous pinkish-white rays. Hardy at New York. You will never regret planting this shrub. 75c each; \$6 per 10.



Purple Lilac



Hydrangea, Hills of Snow

JAPAN QUINCE (Cydonia)

Japan Quince—Fire Bush (C. Japonica)—Very early in the spring before the leaves appear this shrub is completely covered with gorgeous scarlet flowers; splendid for hedges and massing. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

LILAC- SYRINGA

Purple Lilac (S. Vulgaris)—The well known old fashioned Lilac, bearing large clusters of fragrant purplish flowers in early spring. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

White Lilac (S. Vulgaris Alba)—Similar to the above, with white flowers. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Rouen Lilac (S. Rothomagensis)—A distinct variety with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

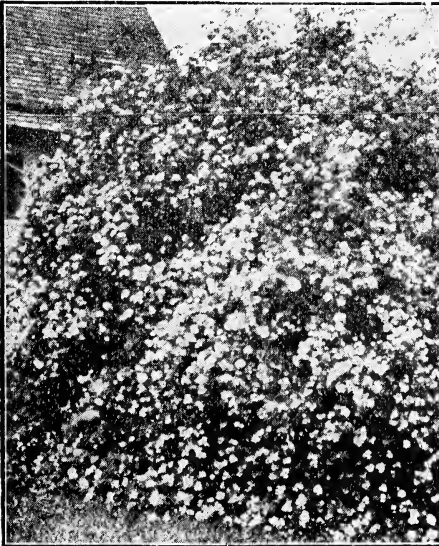
MOCK ORANGE (Philadelphus)

Mock Orange—Syringa (P. Coronarius)—A very showy and desirable shrub with upright branches; foliage dark green; flowers creamy white, deliciously fragrant, in great profusion. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Gordon's Mock Orange (P. Lewisi)—A large shrub with spreading branches; flowers pure white, in dense clusters. The best late bloomer. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

PEARL BUSH (Exochorda)

Pearl Bush (E. Grandiflora)—So called because the buds resemble pearls; dazzling pure white flowers are borne in clusters on light, wiry branches. A showy and handsome shrub. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.



Mock Orange

PRIVET (Ligustrum)

Amoor River Privet (L. Sinense)—Fully described on page 15. Aside from its value for hedges it is very effective and highly desirable when planted singly, in masses, or for screening. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

We also grow trimmed specimens of this variety for tubs, street planting, and formal effects, and can furnish in quantity well matched plants:

Perfect Globes, 36 inches in diameter, \$3.50 each.

Perfect Globes, 24 inches in diameter, \$2.50 each.

Perfect Pyramids, 36 in. in diameter, \$3.00 each.

Perfect Pyramids, 24 in. in diameter, \$2.00 each.

Hardy Amoor River Privet (L. Amurense)—Extensively planted in the north for hedges and in groups on account of its hardiness, but the southern variety, *Ligustrum Sinense*, is nearly evergreen, and therefore much more desirable over a large portion of the country. This Privet sheds its leaves early in fall. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

California Privet (L. Ovalifolium)—Remarkable for its beautiful dark green, glossy foliage, its quick, strong, and symmetrical growth, making it highly desirable as an ornamental shrub and for massing, as well as for screening and hedging. In the south it is nearly evergreen. 10c each; 75c per 10.

Regel's Privet — Prostrate Privet (L. Regelianum)—A low, dense shrub with almost horizontally spreading branches, producing black berries; absolutely hardy; graceful and sufficiently dense for hedge purposes without trimming. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

PRAIRIE AND JAPANESE ROSES

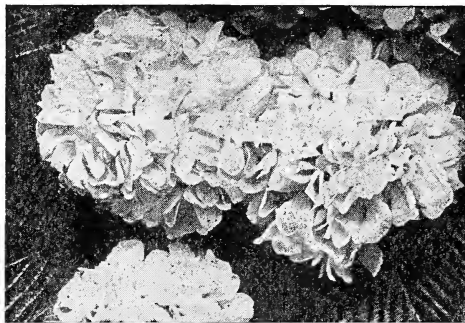
Japanese Rose (Rosa)



Amoor River Privet

Rugosa — An upright shrub with spreading branches; beautiful rich green, wrinkled foliage; bright single red and white flowers early in spring and continuing for some time; seed pods bright red, very large and effective. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Prairie Rose (Rosa Setigera)—Single deep rose colored flowers. A splendid sort for natural plantings. 50c each; \$4 per 10.



Common Snowball

RUSSIAN OLIVE (Eleagnus)

Russian Olive—Oleaster (E. Angustifolia)—A large shrub with silvery green foliage; flowers yellow, fragrant, followed by golden berries. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

SNOWBALL (Viburnum)

Common Snowball (V. Opulis Sterile)—A well known shrub of large size producing large, snowball-like flowers in spring. An old favorite. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

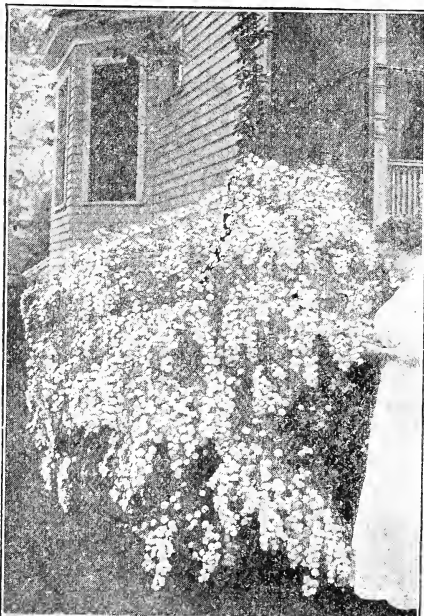
Japan Snowball (V. Tomentosum Plicatum)—A handsome shrub with showy flowers and beautiful foliage; the large flower clusters are 3 to 4 inches across and of purest white. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

SPICE BUSH (Benzoin)

Spice Bush (B. Aestivale)—An early flowering shrub with bright green leaves, fading yellow in fall; flowers yellow, appearing before the leaves; berries scarlet in late summer. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

SPIREA

Bridal Wreath (S. Prunifolia)—Handsome double white flowers all along the branches before the leaves appear in spring; the plum-leaved foliage colors finely in autumn. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.



Spirea Van Houtte

**Anthony Waterer Spirea**

Blue Spirea (*Caryopteris Incana*)—A compact, dwarf growing, free blooming shrub, producing great profusion beautiful lavender-blue flowers about the middle of June until autumn. Very effective for massing. 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

Crimson Spirea (*S. Anthony Waterer*) — Of dwarf habit; flowers are bright, rosy crimson, showy and attractive. Blooms for a long time in summer. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Dwarf White Spirea (*S. Callosa Alba*)—One of the best dwarf shrubs; of compact growth; bears flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Snow Garland (*S. Thunbergi*)—A very graceful early flowering shrub, the slender arching branches clothed with feathery bright green foliage, turning late in fall to orange or scarlet; flowers pure white, appearing in great profusion in early spring, and covering the plant as with a mantle of snow. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Spirea Reevesiana (*Lance Leaved Spirea*)—For the south this variety has no superior; a very beautiful shrub, either singly or in masses. The arching branches are covered in spring with clusters of double pure white flowers; also valuable for its handsome foliage, which remains fresh and green until late in fall. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Spirea Van Houtte (*Bridal Bower*)—Probably the best of all the Spireas. The branches are exceedingly grace-

ful, making it a most attractive shrub throughout the entire year; and when in bloom with each slender branch carrying its load of white blossoms, it is unsurpassed. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

SUMAC (*Rhus*)

Black Sumac—Shining Sumac (*R. Copallina*)—Beautiful foliage of lustrous green in summer, changing to rich crimson in autumn; greenish-yellow blossoms late in summer; very ornamental and used for planting in large masses. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Smooth Sumac (*R. Glabra*)—A large growing shrub, very effective in autumn with its crimson seed and foliage; excellent for planting in masses. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

WEIGELA (*Diervilla*)

A very desirable family of hardy, free blooming shrubs of spreading habit, presenting in late spring or early summer great masses of flowers.

W. Candida—Handsome light green foliage and showy, pure white flowers. One of the best. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

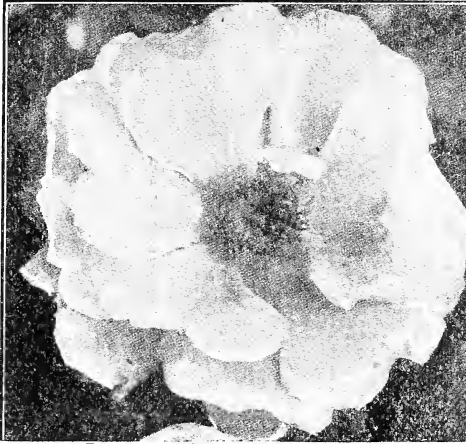
W. Eva Rathke—One of the most attractive varieties; flowers deep carmine red. 50c each; 10, \$4.00.

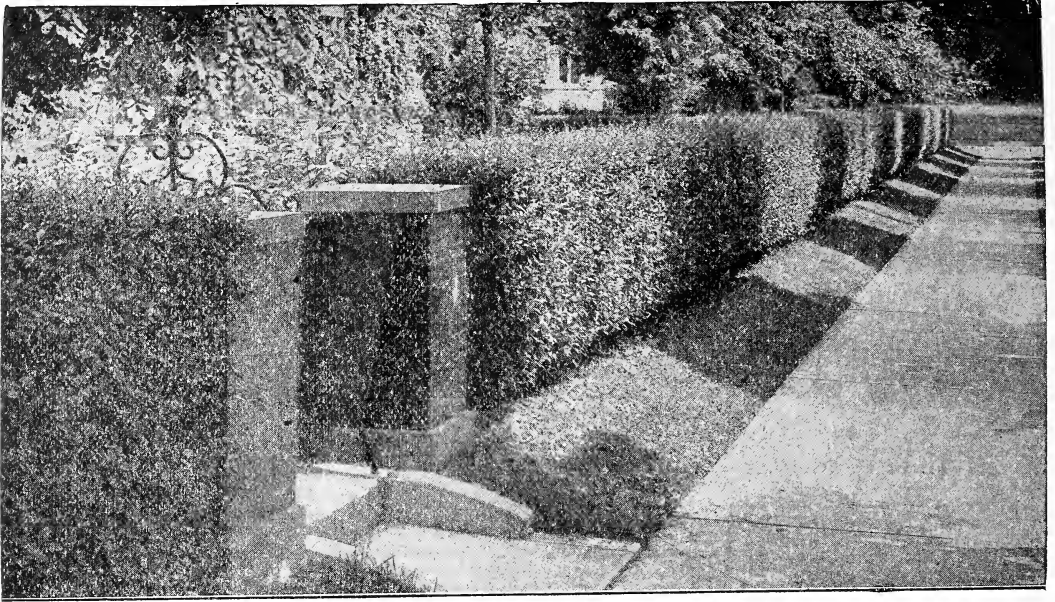
W. Hendersonia — Very attractive on account of its deep rose colored flowers; a vigorous grower. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

W. Rosea—A tall, vigorous growing shrub, with deep pink flowers in great profusion. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

WHITE KERRIA (*Rhodotypos*)

White Kerria (*R. Kerrioides*) — A handsome and distinct shrub with bright green foliage; white flowers in spring, black fruit in autumn and winter. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

**Japanese Rose** (See page 12)**Weigela Candida**



California Privet Hedge

Hedge Plants

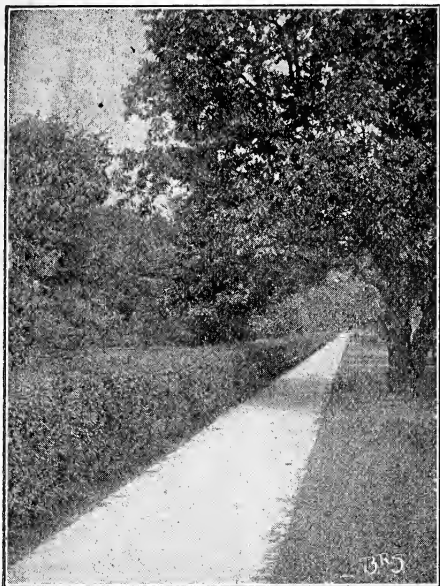
All over the country people are removing the old, unsightly fences and replacing them with ornamental hedges. By so doing the beauty of the home and value of the property is greatly increased.

The selection of a hedge is largely a matter of personal taste, but the purpose for which it is desired should be taken into consideration. Privet, Barberry and Abelia are all well suited for the lawn or front yard, or to define boundaries. Althea and Spirea are ideal for the boundary, to screen outbuildings, or to cut off an unsightly view.

Planting—First stretch a garden line to define the row. Then throw out a trench 18 inches wide, and of the same depth. In the bottom put two or three inches of well rotted manure. On top of this put several inches of soil and mix thoroughly with the manure. Then fill in enough soil to bring the bottom up to the depth the plants are to be set. Now set the plants, being careful that the roots are properly spread out in their natural position, throwing in two or three inches of soil, and firm carefully by tramping. Repeat this operation until the trench is filled. The top soil should not be tramped, but left loose.

Privet hedges should be planted in a double row 15 to 18 inches apart, and about the same distance in the row, setting alternately like breaking the joints in a brick wall. We also recommend that the plants be set to a depth sufficient to put the base of the branches three or four inches below the surface. This method gives the thick, dense growth so much desired, and should always be used in planting Privet. Other hedges should be planted in the same manner, except that they are set in a single row.

Trimming—After the planting is finished cut the tops off all hedge plants five or six inches above the ground. No other pruning is necessary for Althea and Spirea. Abelia and Barberry require very little trimming, just enough to keep them in shape, except that the new growth of Abelia should be kept pinched during the first summer to make the plants branch properly. Frequent trimming of Privet hedges, commencing with the first growth after planting, will cause them to branch from the ground up, and add to their beauty.



Amoor River Privet Hedge

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (Hybrid Abelia)—For an ornamental hedge of rare beauty and elegance nothing can compare with this beautiful plant. It can be trimmed into any shape desired; retains its foliage during winter, and blooms continuously from early summer until frost. We know of no other hedge plant combining these three good points. The plants are covered from the ground up—no ragged places—with dark green, glossy foliage, which becomes bronze colored in winter. Flowers white tinged with pink, delicately sweet scented, and borne in clusters in great profusion. 1-yr. plants, \$25.00 per 100.

AMOO RIVER PRIVET (*Ligustrum Sinense*)—The true southern evergreen variety, and much more hardy than California Privet. This is the ideal Privet hedge over a wide range of country. Its cheerful greenness during winter will add beauty and value to any home. A strong, vigorous grower and requires frequent trimming. Strong, well branched plants, \$7.00 per 100.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*)—Of upright, vigorous growth, and very popular for hedges in the east and north. The leaves are dark green and glossy. It will make a good economical hedge. Nice well branched plants, \$4.00 per 100.

BARBERRY (*Berberis Thunbergi*)—This charming plant as a hedge is a model of beauty and utility, owing to the brilliant autumnal tints of its foliage and abundant crops of scarlet fruit. In our opinion nothing adds tone to a real nice place like a properly treated Barberry hedge. The natural effect cannot be surpassed. Requires very little trimming. 2-yr. plants, 12 to 18 inches, \$15.00 per 100.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon)—We recommend this shrub for screening purposes because of its hardiness, vigor, and great attractiveness during its long blooming period. In one screen it is possible to embody a

large variety of colors, or only one or two colors, as may be desired. For regular hedges always plant Abelia, Barberry or Privet. 2-yr. plants, well branched, \$15.00 per 100.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE—Well known and very popular as an ornamental hedge. It is particularly desirable on account of its strong, vigorous growth, its masses of white flowers in springtime, its beautiful foliage, and the fact that it requires so little attention. Strong, well branched plants, \$15.00 per 100.

Vines

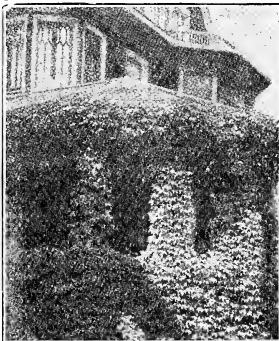
Vines are indispensable in beautifying the home and grounds on account of their usefulness for shading porches, covering arbors, fences, pergolas, trellises and tree trunks. By relieving the monotony of long, unbroken surfaces, and by adding beauty and distinction to walls and buildings, a few vines will in a very short time work wonders. Hardly anything is as effective in forming a close union of house and grounds. In our list will be found vines entirely suited for all purposes, all strong 2-yr. field grown.

AKEBIA

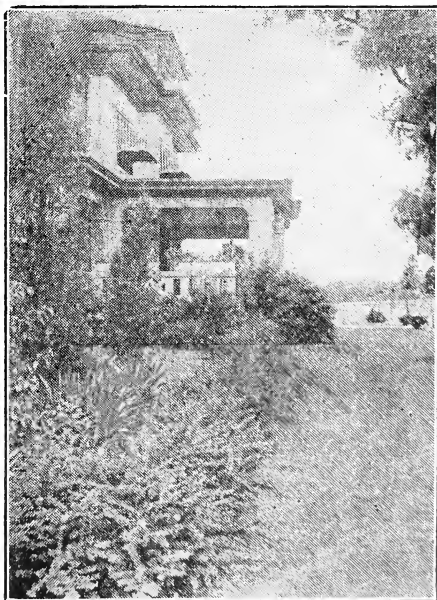
Akebia Quinata—A beautiful, hardy Japanese vine which bears chocolate purple flowers of delightful fragrance in large clusters. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

AMPELOPSIS

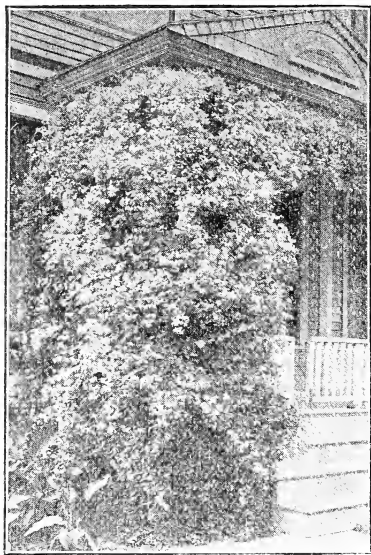
Ampelopsis—See Boston Ivy and Virginia Creeper.



Boston Ivy



Barberry Hedge



Clematis Paniculata

CLEMATIS

C. Henryii—A very desirable hardy climber, producing large creamy white flowers. A free grower and bloomer. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

C. Jackmanii—A good grower and abundant bloomer; produces very large, intense violet purple flowers, sometimes 4 to 6 inches when fully expanded. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

C. Mad. Edouard Andre—Bears blossoms of bright crimson red; large and velvety; a strong grower and free bloomer. 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

C. Paniculata—Flowers are pure white, small, star-shaped, fragrant, and borne in immense sheets in late summer. A very free grower; hardy everywhere. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

IVY

Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchi)—One of the best hardy climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface; foliage overlaps, forming a solid front of green, changing to a rich crimson in autumn. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

English Ivy (Hedera Helix)—Probably the most widely known of the climbers, and considered by many to be the most beautiful covering for walls on account of its rich evergreen foliage. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera)

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan (L. Japonica Halleana)—The most free growing and blooming of all Honeysuckles, showing fragrant flowers of buff and white from May until December. Even in cold climates this vine holds its foliage until January; in the south it is evergreen. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

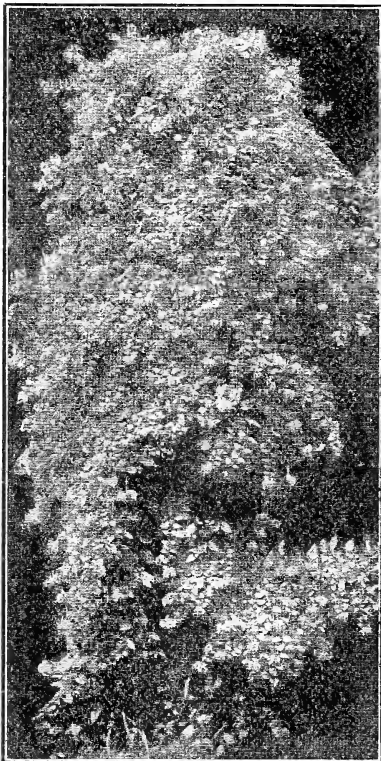
Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet (L. Sempervirens)—A strong, rapid climber; blooms very freely the entire

season; bears bright red, trumpet-shaped flowers. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Honeysuckle, Yellow Trumpet (L. Sempervirens Flava)—A handsome climber; leaves green above, almost white beneath; bears bright yellow fragrant flowers in large clusters. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

KUDZU VINE (Pueraria)

Kudzu Vine (P. Thunbergiana)—A hardy and remarkably vigorous vine from Japan; often producing stems 40 to 60 feet long in a single season. Leaves very large, flowers pea-shaped and purple; well adapted for covering arbors and verandas. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle

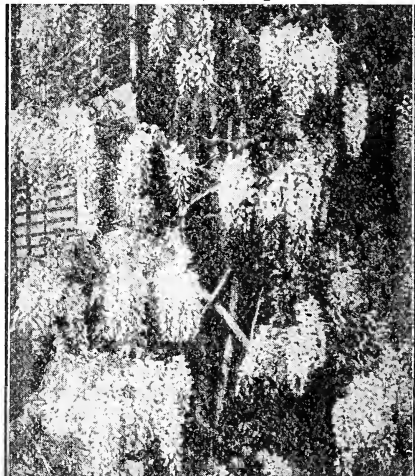
VIRGINIA CREEPER (Ampelopsis)

Virginia Creeper (A. Quinquefolia)—This is an old and well known vine. Leaves are beautiful dark green, turning to rich crimson in autumn. Very rapid grower, and entirely hardy. One of the best for covering walls, trunks of trees, banks and rocks. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

WISTARIA

Wistaria, Chinese Purple (W. Chinensis)—A rapid growing, tall vine, with handsome foliage; flowers pea-shaped, purplish, borne in dense, drooping clusters 7 to 12 inches long. Very showy and desirable. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Wistaria, Chinese White (W. Chinensis Alba)—Same as above, with pure white flowers. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.



Chinese White Wistaria

Roses

After years of experience in growing roses of almost countless varieties, both in the nursery and in the flower garden, we have chosen only those that have proven best under ordinary conditions, with ordinary care and attention. We are handling this list for convenience under four general headings:

Hardy Climbers—The many uses of Climbing Roses for training on arches, arbors, porches, pergolas, pillars, trellises, walls and fences, are, of course, well known. They are perfectly hardy, require very little care, and will in one season work wonders by giving the place that beautiful home-like touch so desired.

Hardy Bush Roses are of a very hardy family, the very cream of that type in vigor and blooming qualities, and will far exceed the average expectations.

Monthly Roses are the hardiest and best of their kind, and will be found a source of almost unlimited pleasure. These, as well as the *Bush Roses*, should be planted in the flower garden, in beds on the lawn, along borders of walkways, or as a base planting about the house. Both should be carefully mulched with leaves or straw in late fall, with enough manure added to keep up the fertility of the soil. In spring prune off the tops to give new growth to produce blooms.

Moss Roses—Many people love the old fashioned Moss Rose, which we list in three colors. These can be planted almost anywhere about the premises, as they do not require very much cultivation.

Do Not Allow Your Roses to Dry Out Before You Plant Them, or They Will Surely Die.

The prices quoted are for strong, field grown stock. You do not have to wait for results when you plant this size.

Hardy Climbers and Ramblers

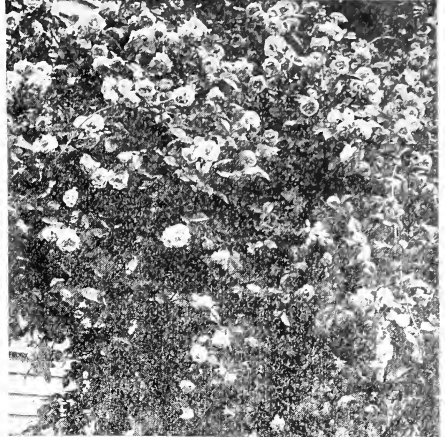
60c each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Climbing American Beauty—This rose, a seedling of American Beauty, has the same size, color and fragrance as the parent plant, with the advantages of climbing habit, good foliage, and better blooming qualities.

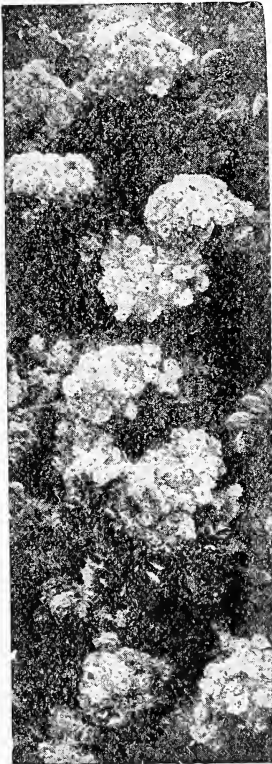
Crimson Rambler—Bright crimson flowers produced in large clusters; splendid for pillars and arches and to train over porches; also makes a fine attractive hedge. A strong, vigorous grower, and very popular.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful shell-pink color, which holds for a long time, changing finally to a lovely deep rose; very sweetly scented. Fully equal to Crimson Rambler in hardiness, habit of growth and blooming qualities, while superior in foliage.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins)—Intense scarlet crimson; double flowers in large, brilliant clusters set in glossy, shining foliage, which never mildews or spots. Extremely vigorous, and probably the handsomest of all red climbers.



Dorothy Perkins



Crimson Rambler

Flower of Fairfield (Everblooming Crimson Rambler)—Brilliant crimson; blooms profusely and almost continually from early summer until frost.

Tausendschoen (Thousand Beauties)—Varying shades from a delicately flushed white to a deep pink or rosy carmine, in bright clusters of blossoms almost covering the handsome pale green foliage. A vigorous, hardy climber, with few thorns.

Hardy Bush Roses

75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Conrad F. Meyer—Clear silvery rose when fully opened; very beautiful, and possesses a penetrating fragrance. Among the best of its class.

General Jacqueminot—A well known favorite on account of its all round good qualities; large, rich scarlet crimson; very fragrant.

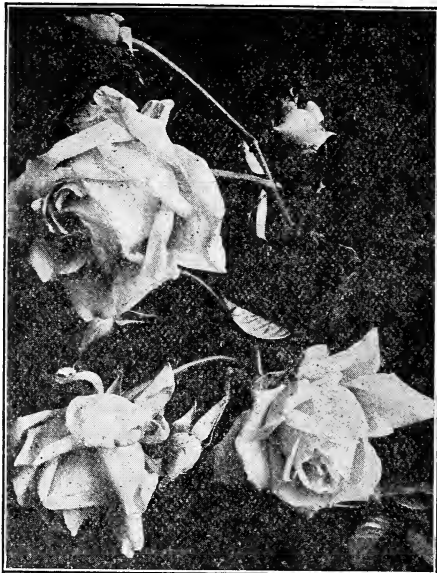
Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen or White American Beauty)—Undoubtedly the finest white rose in existence; pure snow-white, with long buds, and immense perfectly double flowers. Hardy everywhere, extraordinarily strong and vigorous, and an almost continuous bloomer.

Heinrich Munch—A true pink Druschki; probably the best of all hardy pink roses. Very large, full and double; soft pink; a vigorous grower.

Madam Plantier—Large, pure white flowers, produced abundantly on strong, rapid-growing bushes. Extensively used for cemetery planting on account of its color and sturdiness.

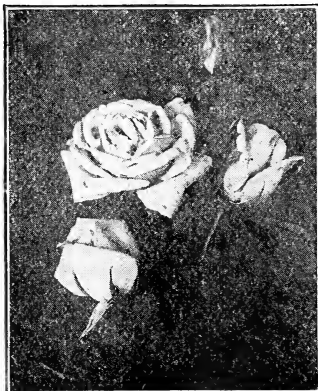
Paul Neyron—Flowers of immense size and very double; bright shining pink, clear and beautiful. Very vigorous and a constant bloomer.

Ulrich Brunner—Very similar



Maman Cochet

in size and color to American Beauty; brilliant cherry-red flowers of immense size; a success under ordinary conditions where American Beauty is a failure.



Monthly Roses

**BLOOMING CONTINUOUSLY
THRU THE SEASON**

75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Clothilde Soupert—A really wonderful rose for bedding or for pot culture; beautiful ivory white, shading to bright, silvery pink at center; deliciously fragrant. A profuse bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki

very pink at center; deliciously fragrant. A profuse bloomer.

Crimson Baby Rambler—The original and well known Baby Rambler; has long been a popular favorite for planting in masses and for pot culture. It blooms all the time, in large clusters of brightest crimson.

Gruss An Teplitz—Of free growth and hardy in all sections; bright crimson, passing to velvety fiery red; sweetly fragrant. An exceptionally free bloomer, and most beautiful in masses.

Mlle. Franzisca Krueger—A vigorous grower and constant bloomer; sometimes deep golden yellow with coppery shades, then again yellow flushed with rosy pink; always beautiful.

Maman Cochet—The well known pink Cochet; rich, rosy pink, shaded silvery rose on outer petals; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom, and delightfully fragrant. Quite hardy, a free grower, and has beautiful healthy foliage.

Radiance—Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with rich pink tints; large, full, and of fine form; very fragrant, and a constant bloomer.

Rhea Reid—Flowers large and double, rich, dark velvety red; good foliage, and an excellent rose for the garden.



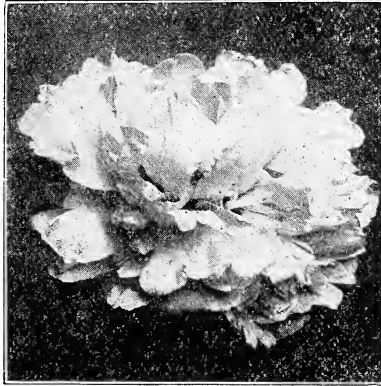
Paul Neyron

**King Humbert Canna**

White Baby Rambler — A compact, bushy grower of dwarf habit; double pure white flowers in profuse clusters, with delightful fragrance.

White Maman Cochet—Has all the good qualities of Maman Cochet, but with creamy white flowers faintly tinged with blush, large and fragrant.

Wm. R. Smith — Exquisite buds and very double flowers, soft silvery white, shading and toning to a delicate peach pink. Good healthy foliage and a vigorous grower.

**Festiva Maxima Peony**

MOSS ROSES

75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Crested Moss—Pale rosy pink, delightfully fragrant.

Pink Moss—Rose pink, very large, full, and beautifully mossed.

Red Moss—Large, full flower of deep red; well mossed; fragrant.

White Moss—The best white, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and flower.

A few shade trees planted at advantageous points will greatly improve the looks and value of your property, and also be a source of great pleasure during the hot summer months.

Hardy Perennials

No garden is complete without its beds or borders of old fashioned perennial flowers such as our grandmothers planted and loved in colonial days—many varieties bloom on through years of neglect—the newer varieties far surpassing in profusion of flower, size and color those our grandmothers knew.

CANNAS

Cannas are highly desirable both for their attractive foliage and beautiful flowers. Few plants require less care, as they thrive in almost any kind of soil. However, to bring them to perfection, it is best to plant in warm, moist, rich soil, and in a location where they will have an abundance of sunlight and water. There are a wide range of varieties and colors, but after testing many we have narrowed the list down to just one, which combines all of the best qualities for general purposes.

King Humbert—The finest Canna in existence; large, magnificent, heart-shaped leaves of purplish brown over bronze, covered with immense heads of orchid-like flowers; the individual petals are of largest size, velvety orange scarlet, streaked with carmine. A bed of these on any lawn makes a gorgeous sight never to be forgotten. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

PEONIES

Peonies are equally successful for cut flowers or for artistic landscape effect. They are easy to grow in any kind of soil; the only essential is that it be well drained. Once established, they continue blooming year after year with very little attention. Their gorgeous blooms are large, showy, fragrant, and are of various forms and colors. Probably no other flower

**A Field of Our Peonies in Bloom**

grown shows such a wide variety of color and such exquisite blending of tints and shades.

They can be planted any time the ground is in condition between the first of September and the first of March. Our prices are for strong divisions, with three to five eyes.

Constant Devred—Large, full, rosy crimson, with shadings of purple; late; extra fine. 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

De Candolle—One of the most effective landscape varieties of novel and attractive color; very large; currant red. 60c each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Felix Crousse—Large; late mid-season; rich, brilliant, dazzling ruby-red, exceptionally fiery, bright and effective. 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Festiva Maxima—The finest white Peony in existence; it combines enormous size with wondrous beauty, often seven to eight inches in diameter; snow white with clear carmine spots in center. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Grandiflora Superba—Light lilac-rose, center bright salmon; very late bloomer. 60c each; \$6.00 per dozen.

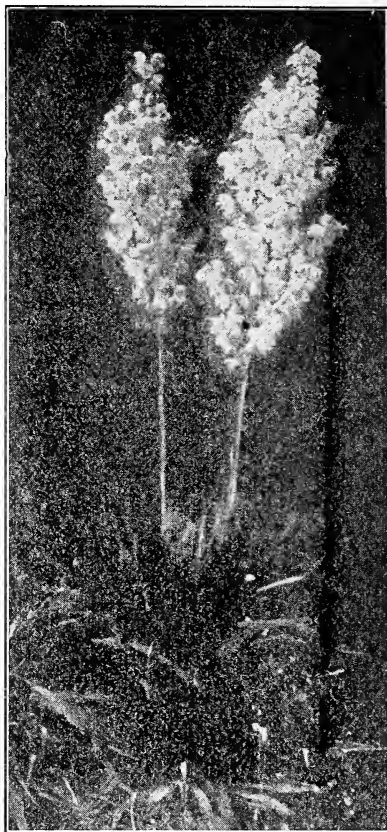
Madam Boulanger—Very large, glossy tender rose, shading to soft heliotrope, bordered with silvery flesh; late mid-season; extra fine. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Madam Calot—Early, large, hydrangea pink, center shaded slightly darker. It is a never-failing bloomer; the most prolific and fragrant of all Peonies. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Marie Lemoine—Ivory white, with occasional narrow carmine traces, very large, often 8 to 10 inches across. A late bloomer. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Meissonier—A wonderfully rich and brilliant crimson; resembles the American Beauty rose on account of its size and color. 60c each; \$6.00 per dozen.

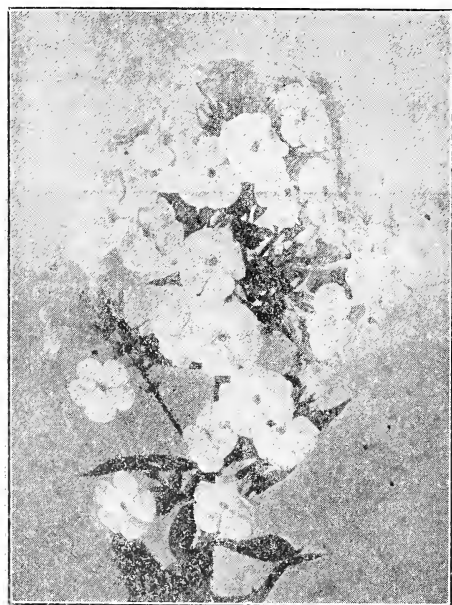
Monsieur Krelage—Large flat flowers, perfect in outline; rich, vivid crimson; late mid-season. 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.



Adam's Needle (See page 21)

HARDY PHLOX

There are few plants that with so little care make such a handsome display of brilliantly colored flowers each season. They succeed in any location, however, to produce the best results they should have a rich, deep and rather moist soil, and sufficient space for each clump to fully develop. Flowers are large, borne in clusters, and cover a long blooming season during the summer and autumn months. The choice varieties shown below are the very best.



Hardy Phlox

Athis—Deep clear salmon. Some claim this to be the showiest variety in cultivation.

Beauty—Delicate silvery pink; a most beautiful sort.

Beranger—White, delicately suffused with rosy-pink, and distinct eye of same color; exquisite.

Bridesmaid—Pure white; clear carmine eye; blooms in large, round heads; attractive.

Madam P. Langier—Clear crimson, deeper eye; considered one of the best.

Maculata—Tall growing, many branched, pyramidal trusses of bright reddish, almost royal purple; the freest and showiest in permanent border; a grand acquisition to the hardy Phlox.

Mrs. Jenkins—A grand, tall, early white for massing.

Pantheon—Large, clear, deep, bright pink with faint halo; a charming variety.

R. P. Struthers—The best Phlox grown; it has no faults. Clear cherry-red, suffused with salmon shades; deep red eye. The color is so clear and clean that each individual floret stands out as distinct as a cameo.

Rosenberg—Bright reddish violet, with blood red eye; large truss, and individual flower as large as a silver dollar.

All varieties of Hardy Phlox 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

TUBEROSE

The exquisitely perfumed flowers, which are one of the most positive delights of our late fall garden, will amply repay anyone for the small amount of trouble required to produce them, as they thrive in any well drained location. It is best to plant in spring, covering the bulb about an inch with fine, light soil.

Excelsior Pearl—Of dwarf growth, with full heads of double white flowers. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Mexican—Single, waxen-like white flowers from July until frost in great profusion. 8c each; 75c per dozen.

ADAM'S NEEDLE—BEAR GRASS
(*Yucca Filamentosa*)

Every garden should have this stately plant; stiff, evergreen foliage; the numerous drooping, creamy white flowers are borne in great profusion on stems 4 to 6 feet tall. Succeeds in the dryest situations. Extra strong plants 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Fruit Department

Apples

"An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

Then why not have apples enough for the whole family the year round? The baked apple habit for breakfast and dessert is rapidly spreading, and certainly nothing could be more healthful.

In the south the growing of apples has been sadly neglected on account of disappointments resulting from injudicious planting of varieties entirely unsuited to this section, also the fact that the trees have not been given the attention they require in the way of pruning and spraying. However, this is very little compared with the handsome returns in pleasure and profit, requiring in an orchard of average size only three or four days' work out of each year. Your State Experiment Station will gladly send bulletins giving full information regarding pruning and spraying.

Certainly no farm home can be called complete without its apple orchard. With the carefully selected varieties we have chosen, named in the order of their ripening, it is possible to have fresh fruit from early summer until far into the winter, besides an abundance for all culinary purposes, for drying, and for making cider and vinegar.

The trees produce best in a well drained location, and should be planted 25 to 35 feet apart, according to the fertility of the soil.

Prices—4 to 6 feet, 1 and 2 years, 60c each; \$5.00 per 10; \$45.00 per 100.

Early Summer Varieties

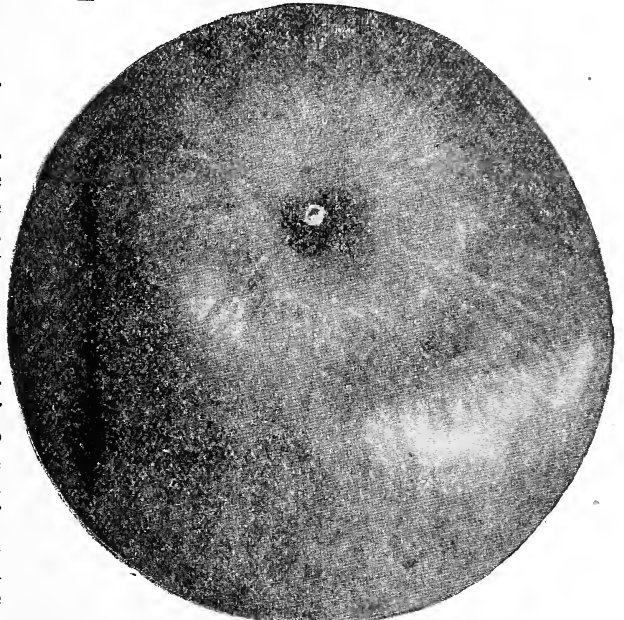
Livland (Liveland Raspberry)—Absolutely the very best early red apple known. Has been tested everywhere. Medium to large; clear waxen white, striped, shaded and marbled with crimson; flesh white, often tinged next to the skin; very tender and rich. Just a few days ahead of Yellow Transparent, and covers a long season of several weeks.

Early Harvest — Medium size; roundish, smooth; bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white, rather acid, fine. Ripens at

wheat harvest, and for three weeks afterward. Productive. A very profitable variety in this section.

Yellow Transparent—Medium size; skin yellow, almost transparent; flesh crisp, sub-acid, good. Grown all over the country as an excellent market apple; good for cooking purposes. Succeeds best on thin soil.

Red Astrachan—Large, rather smooth; nearly whole surface brilliant deep crimson, with a thick bloom like a Plum; flesh white, crisp,



Red Astrachan

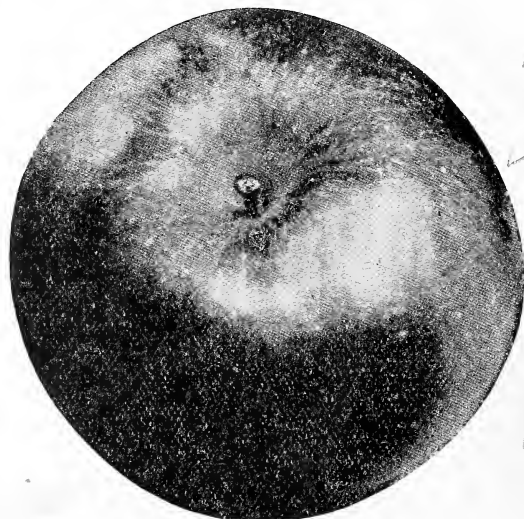
rather acid. A few days after Early Harvest. Excellent for cooking.

Red June (Carolina Red June)—Of medium size, very red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; ripens a few days after Early Harvest, and continues for four weeks. Will keep a long time after ripe. Bears young; very prolific.

Late Summer and Fall Varieties

Yellow Horse—Good size, good quality; a good cooking and drying apple; yellow, sometimes tinged with red and russet. Tree vigorous and productive; an old southern favorite.

Grimes (Grimes Golden)—A rich, golden, transparent yellow fruit, exceedingly aromatic;



Winesap

medium to large; flesh tender, juicy, and very rich. One of the best eating apples, and splendid for cooking.

Kinnaird (Kinnaird's Choice)—Size medium; yellow, covered with dark red; flesh tender and juicy. Tree vigorous, hardy, and bears young. No southern farm or home should be without a few trees of this variety.

Winter Varieties

Stayman Winesap—One of the finest apples grown for appearance, flavor and juiciness. Of medium size, mostly covered with red on a yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, juicy, very tender, and highly flavored. The tree is a strong grower, a drought resister, and will thrive on thin soils. No apple is more widely planted. An excellent keeper; a favorite for cider.

Winesap—Size medium; vivid red; flesh yellowish, firm and crisp, with a highly satisfying flavor. Keeps through winter. One of the best apples for baking.

Arkansas (Arkansas Black)—A remarkably large and handsome crimson-black apple. The flesh is yellow and delicious; an excellent keeper. A southern favorite. Tree very hardy and thrifty; a uniform bearer.

Delicious—This apple is well named—it is truly delicious. Large size, with surface almost covered with a most brilliant, beautiful, dark red; quality unsurpassed; flavor sweet, slightly acid, just enough to make it more pleasing; fine grained, juicy, and melting. In keeping qualities it ranks with the best. Tree very hardy and vigorous.

Yates—A small apple, but unsurpassed for its sure and prolific bearing and long keeping qualities; yellow, covered with dark red stripes; flesh firm, juicy and aromatic. Popular and profitable in the south.

Crab Apples

Prices—4 to 6 feet, 1 and 2 years, 60c each; \$5.00 per 10; \$45.00 per 100.

Transcendant—Fruit sometimes two inches in diameter; golden yellow, with a beautiful, rich crimson cheek. Fine for preserving and jelly. Tree a vigorous grower, and very ornamental.

Hyslop—Large size, beautiful dark crimson, with heavy blue bloom; flesh fine. Hangs in clusters. Very popular on account of its size, beauty and hardness.

Pears

Prices—4 to 6 feet, 1 and 2 years, 75c each; \$7.00 per 10.

This most luscious fruit can be grown on a variety of soils, including clay, sandy, gravelly, and red loams; the only requirement is that it be well drained. On this account the Pear is well adapted to the south.

Pear Blight, the principal objection of the Pear tree, may be largely overcome, if not entirely eliminated, by leaving off cultivation after the second year, and allowing the orchard to become sodded with some cover crop, preferably of a leguminous nature, thus adding fertility to the soil.

Pears for eating are best if carefully gathered when mature and put in a cool, dark place to ripen.

The varieties we have selected have proven best for all purposes in this section. For the Gulf Coast region we recommend only Kieffer, Garber and Le Conte. Plant 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

Summer Varieties

Koonce—Size medium to large; golden yellow, with bright blush; flesh juicy and sweet; does not rot at the core. Tree very hardy, a vigorous, upright grower, and seldom blights; blossoms almost frost proof.

Early Wilder (Wilder)—Medium size, small core, fine grained, tender and juicy. Tree hardy and a young bearer of heavy crops.

Clapp Favorite—A large, fine looking pear, pale yellow with red cheek; fine texture, melting, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate flavor. Tree hardy and very productive. Very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail.

Bartlett—Large, rich, golden yellow; thin skinned, buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. Tree a strong grower, bears young and abundantly. The most popular variety of its season.

Flemish (Flemish Beauty)—Large, juicy, melting, with a very rich, sweet, and excellent flavor. Is best when house ripened.

Garber—A large, beautiful, bright yellow, juicy Pear; the best and handsomest of its class. Earlier than Kieffer, larger and much better quality; remarkably free from blight; very hardy. Immensely productive, and bears young. Excellent for canning or preserving. A good sort to plant with other varieties, particularly Kieffer as a pollinizer.

Seckel (Sugar Pear)—Small, rich golden brown; flesh very fine grained, sweet, very juicy, melting, buttery, the richest and highest flavor known. Regarded as the standard of excellence among pears. Tree a stout, slow grower, hardy and blight resistant.

Autumn and Winter Varieties

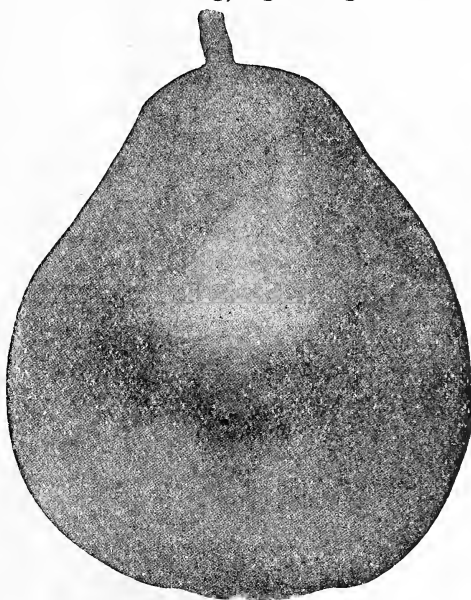
Angouleme (Duchess)—Very large; flesh yellowish-white, melting, juicy, rich flavored, and of good quality. Valuable both as standard

and dwarf. We recommend it highly for the home garden.

Anjou (Buerre d'Anjou)—Rather large; flesh yellowish-white, fine grained, melting, with a rich, excellent flavor. Has good keeping qualities.

Kieffer—Large, juicy, quality fair, but good when ripened to perfection. To properly ripen for eating, fruit should be carefully gathered and placed in a cool, dark cellar or other place of even temperature. Plant with Garber or Le Conte as pollinizers.

Golden Russet (Japan Golden Russet)—Large, almost globular; firm and juicy; excellent for canning and preserving, but of little value otherwise. A strong, vigorous grower.



Clapp Favorite

Cherries

Their season of ripening, coming so early when everyone is hungry for new fruit, combined with the hardiness and productiveness of the tree, places the Cherry in the very front rank for the home orchard or for commercial purposes. Even city people may enjoy this fruit from their own trees, as they are of rather dwarf, compact growth, requiring very little space.

The Cherry thrives in any well drained soil, and needs very little pruning as compared with other fruit trees. In the extreme south Early Richmond and Large Montmorency give best results. Plant 18 to 25 feet apart each way.

Prices—3½ to 5 feet, 1 and 2 years, 75c each; \$7.00 per 10; \$65.00 per 100.

Richmond (Early Richmond)—Medium size; red, juicy, acid, and moderately rich. Very productive, ripens early, and hangs long on the tree. Fine for cooking. Valuable anywhere.

May Duke—Large; rich dark red; flesh reddish, tender, very juicy, rich and excellent in flavor. Tree vigorous and productive.

Tartarian (Black Tartarian)—A large, black,

tender, juicy, sweet Cherry of surpassing quality. Tree remarkably vigorous and a regular bearer of immense crops. We unhesitatingly recommend this variety wherever sweet cherries will grow. Best adapted to high locations. Has proven quite successful with us.

Wood (Governor Wood)—A very popular sweet cherry; large, light yellow marbled with red, juicy and delicious. Tree healthy and vigorous; a great bearer. Early to mid-season.

Large Montmorency—By far the best cherry for all purposes in this section; fruit large, rich dark red, tender and acid. A strong grower, and very productive.

Morello (English Morello)—Medium size; dark red, becoming nearly black; flesh dark purplish crimson, rich acid, with a slight astringency. Very late.

Peaches

Prices—3 to 5 feet, 1 year, 60c each; \$5.00 per 10; \$45.00 per 100.

While the Peach has made southern orchardists millions of dollars, it is indeed astonishing to find so few home orchards of any merit, probably on account of the varieties having been selected from pictures of large, highly colored fruit, without any special reference to their adaptability. We advise anyone in buying peach trees to keep away from high sounding, meaningless names, which oftentimes are invented in order to sell a very ordinary if not entirely worthless variety for a high price, and to confine their planting to those varieties known for their reliability.

Our observation covering many years prompts us to make a few suggestions: Plant peach trees on the highest location available, and on the northern slope of a hill if at all possible. The poorest, reddest clay soil will produce the finest, large, highly flavored and beautifully colored fruit. Let your hogs have the run of the orchard to destroy the fallen fruit and you will never be bothered with wormy peaches; besides, it is a cheap way to raise meat.

Our varieties, named in the order of their ripening to cover the season, have been chosen as being the very best for all purposes, and entirely dependable.

The trees should be set 18 to 25 feet apart each way.

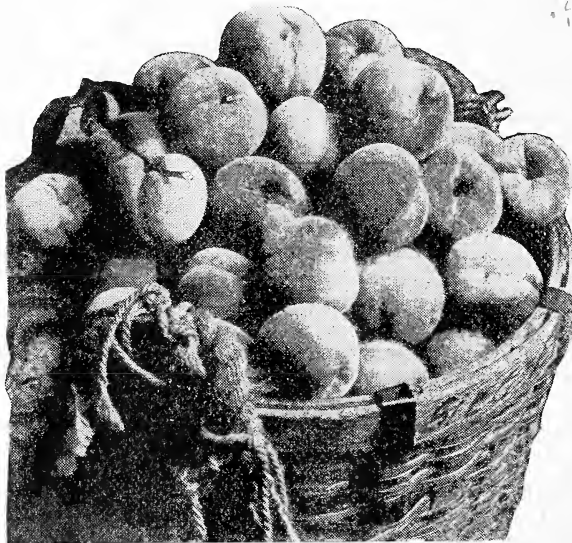
Mayflower — The earliest of all peaches; red all over; medium size, slightly oblong and pointed; juicy and good. A good shipper; the beautiful solid red color makes it sell well on the market. Tree hardy, healthy and vigorous; a late bloomer, thus rarely getting killed by late spring frosts. It should be in every orchard or fruit garden. Semi-cling.

Greensboro — The largest of the early peaches; greenish white, shaded and splashed with red; flesh white, very juicy, and good quality. Tree hardy and vigorous. Semi-cling.

Carman—Large, resembling Elberta in shape; color creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender, of fine flavor, and quite juicy. One of the hardiest in bud. In shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Especially desirable in home orchards. Nearly free-stone.

Hiley (Early Belle)—Large size, with a delightful red cheek; flesh is white, tender, and exceedingly juicy. It is one of the best shippers among the early peaches, and invariably brings top prices. Free-stone.

Arp (Arp Beauty)—A very attractive peach, yellow, blushed with bright crimson; flesh firm and juicy, with good flavor. Tree a strong and hardy grower, and bears abundantly. Semi-cling.



Belle (Belle of Georgia)—One of the most delicious peaches grown; very large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree is quite hardy, a rapid grower, very prolific. A fine shipper. Free-stone.

J. H. Hale—Probably no peach has as many fine points in its favor. Ripens five days earlier than Elberta, which it resembles, but averages one-third to one-half larger. Beautifully colored all over with rich

golden yellow, over spread with bright red; has a smooth, thick skin, and is entirely without fuzz; flesh firm, fine grained, and of excellent flavor. Tree is a very strong and vigorous grower. Free-stone.

Elberta—Well and favorably known all over the country, as it succeeds everywhere; large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, and of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, a sure bearer and hardy. Has long been the leading market variety. Free-stone.

Champion—This peach is large, early and productive; creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, sweet, and delicious. Notable for its regularity in bearing. Perfect free-stone.

Chinese Cling—A large, creamy white peach unexcelled for quality. Very juicy, rich and refreshing. A favorite variety in the south.

Wonderful—Large, rich yellow with a bright

crimson blush; quality one of the best. Free-stone.

✓ **Heath Cling** (White Heath or White English)

—Very large, yellowish white, sometimes faintly tinged with red; flesh exceedingly juicy, with a sweet, rich and excellent flavor. Very late.

✓ **Salway**—Large, yellow, with crimson cheek, sweet, juicy and good. One of the best late peaches. Free-stone.

✓ **Krummel** (Krummel's October)—Large, deep yellow, with a dark carmine blush, very firm, fine texture. Extremely hardy. Free-stone.

Plums

Prices—3 to 5 feet, 1 and 2 years, 75c each; \$7.00 per 10.

For southern planting we have restricted our list to just a few varieties, all of which are dependable. These plums should have about the same soil and treatment as the peach, although they will probably adapt themselves to more varied conditions than any other fruit, and will thrive with less care. After the trees have become established, very little attention is required to produce wondrous crops. As with the Peach, the worm pest can be practically eliminated by allowing the hogs or chickens to destroy all fallen fruit.

Plant 15 to 20 feet apart each way.

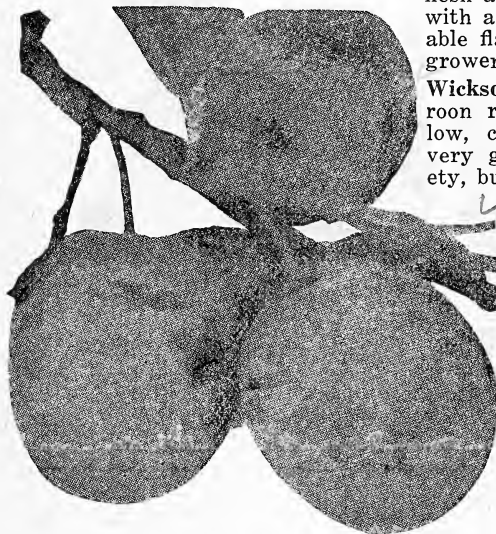
Red June (Red Nagate)

—Most dependable and profitable of all Plums in the south; large, heart shaped, bright red, very handsome; flesh yellowish white, semi-cling, firm, juicy, and good.

✓ **Abundance** (Botan)—

One of the best Japan Plums. The tree is a rapid grower, comes into bearing remarkably young, and yields abundantly; skin yellow, washed with purplish crimson; flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid and firm, with Apricot flavor.

Burbank—A valuable Plum, resembling the Abundance; cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom;



Burbank Plum

flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. Tree is a vigorous grower.

✓ **Wickson**—Very large, deep maroon red; flesh very firm, yellow, cling, sub-acid, rich, and very good. An excellent variety, but too often a shy bearer.

✓ **German Prune**—Very large; dark blue, with a dense bloom; excellent for dessert or preserving. Generally considered unsuited to this section, but we know of a number of trees that have borne good crops.

Shropshire (Damson)—This plum is splendid for preserving; medium size, dark purple, juicy and rich. Tree very vigorous and does well in the south.

Quinces

Prices—3 to 4 feet, 1 and 2 years, 75c each; \$7.00 per 10.

This fruit is highly prized by the housewife for preserves, jellies and for baking. The tree is hardy and prolific, bearing when quite young, and with great regularity. All that is necessary is a good rich soil, with plenty of drainage, and clean cultivation; also a little pruning to let in the sunlight and air.

Plant 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Champion—Large, bright yellow; flesh tender and of delicate flavor. Bears young and abundantly.

✓ **Orange** (Apple)—A large yellow Quince with firm flesh and excellent flavor. Tree productive when well cultivated.

Figs

A few trees planted about the premises, preferably near a building, will afford the family much pleasure. The Fig readily adapts itself to a wide range of soils and climatic conditions, bears young, and the ripening season extends over a long period from June until November.

Plant 12 to 15 feet apart each way.

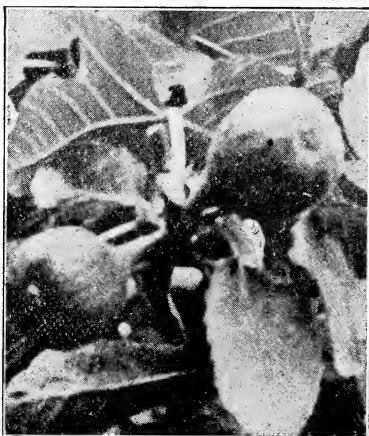
Prices—1 and 2 years, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Brown Turkey—Large; skin dark brown, covered with thick blue bloom; flesh red, and of very delicious flavor. One of our hardiest varieties.

Brunswick—Very large, purplish black, rich, firm, and of good quality. An early bearer, free grower, productive, and ripens throughout the season.

Celestial — Hardest of all Figs, and can be grown far outside the usual limits of culture; very prolific. Medium size; pale violet, with bloom; sweet and excellent.

Try a few of these Fig trees this year.



Brown Turkey

Mulberries

In the hog pasture and poultry yard the Mulberry is a valuable tree, furnishing both food and shade for a long period. Many farmers are finding it highly profitable to plant for this purpose. The tree seems to be at home in any soil, and requires no attention.

Plant 25 to 30 feet apart.

Prices—4 to 6 feet, 1 year, 75c each; \$7.00 per

10; \$65.00 per 100.

American (New American)—Fruit very large, glossy, black; one of the best in quality; tree productive and hardy; fruit begins to ripen in June and continues into September. The best variety for northern states.

Downing (Downing's Everbearing)—A fine rapid growing tree with large foliage; attractive for the lawn, and at the same time bears a delicious fruit for three months.

Hicks (Hicks Everbearing)—Fruit medium size, very sweet and good. Tree vigorous, and a profuse bearer. Season extends over three or four months.

Persimmons

The Japan Persimmon seems to be quite at home throughout the Cotton Belt but is particularly well adapted to the Gulf Coast region. The soil requirements are the same as for our native Persimmon, on which the trees are grafted.

The tree is a vigorous grower, and an early and most prolific bearer. The fruit is much larger and of better quality than the American Persimmon, but should be gathered when matured, or just before frost, and ripened in a cool, dark room. In this way the late varieties can be kept for a long time.

Plant 15 to 25 feet apart each way.

Prices—3 to 4 feet, 1 and 2 years, 75c each; \$7.00 per 10.

Costata—Medium size; skin buff yellow; flesh light, good when soft. Ripens late and keeps well.

Gailey—Recommended by the introducer to be planted among other Persimmons to insure perfect pollination, one of these to be planted among every ten or dozen trees of other varieties except Tane Nashi, which does not require it.

Hyakume—Very large, flattened, light yellow; dark meat, good while hard.

Okame—Dark red, meat yellow, few seeds. A vigorous grower.

Tane Nashi—Very large, yellow, conical. One of the best for marketing.

Triumph—Color and shape of tomato; excellent quality; splendid for market.

Yemon (Among) — Large, yellow, tomato shaped, flattened.

Zengi—Medium size, slightly flattened, reddish yellow. Edible while still quite hard.

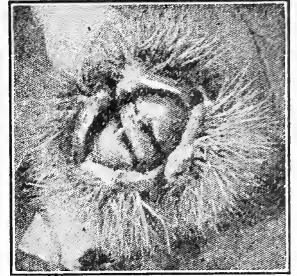
Chestnuts

Prices—75c each; \$7.00 per 10.

American Sweet—Native over a large section of the country, and too well known to need a description. Tree is a rapid grower, and highly desirable for shade and ornamental plantings, the nuts, of course, adding to its value.

Japan Mammoth—Commences bearing very young; two year trees in nursery rows frequently produce nuts. The productiveness, early bearing, and enormous size render these of great value.

Spanish—A handsome, round headed tree producing abundantly very large nuts, which are excellent when boiled or roasted. Tree comes into bearing quite early, often producing a good crop in the nursery rows.

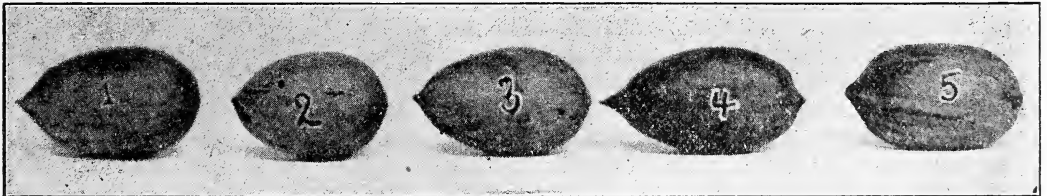


Pecans

The Pecan is usually found in its natural state along banks of streams, and seems to prefer rich, moist soil, but readily adapts itself to almost any soil or situation. Some of the best trees we have ever seen are growing on high, dry, and very thin land.

The growing of the large, thin-shelled varieties has long ago passed the experimental stage, until now a Pecan orchard is regarded, next to Government Bonds, as being absolutely the safest investment possible; at the same time it will within a comparatively few years return tenfold every dollar that has been invested. If the trees are properly planted and cared for during the first few years they will usually commence producing by the sixth or seventh year, and the yield will practically double with each succeeding year. On account of the growing recognition of the Pecan as a food, and therefore the constantly increasing demand, there is no danger of over supplying the market.

Any person of modest means who wishes to spend his declining years in affluence, and to leave a rich legacy to his children, should carefully investigate the great possibilities of a Pecan orchard.



Frotscher

Moneymaker

Pabst

Schley

Stuart

Digging the Holes—Use dynamite by all means, thereby increasing the growth and bringing the trees into bearing much sooner than if planted in ordinary holes. After the charge of dynamite has been exploded, a hole just large enough to admit the roots without crowding should be thrown out to a sufficient depth to set the tree two or three inches deeper than when in the nursery. The holes usually need be no larger than for a fence post.

Planting—The first thought should be to keep the roots wet and well protected from the sun and air. This can best be done by soaking them thoroughly immediately upon arrival. With a sharp knife cut off the main root to about 24 to 30 inches, according to the size of the tree, being careful to remove any bruised portion; then puddle the roots at once in good thick mud, and wrap in several thicknesses of wet burlap. The trees are now ready to be taken to the place of planting, and should be planted with as little delay as possible. The hole, which has already been prepared, should be filled in gradually around the roots and carefully firmed from the bottom up to within four or five inches of the surface; the top soil to be left loose. We prefer to use a tamper, as in setting a fence post, but extra care should be used to avoid bruising the root in any way.

Plant 40 to 60 feet apart each way.

Prices of Pecan Trees—3 to 4 feet, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10. 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each; \$8.50 per 10.

Alley—Medium size, thin shell; kernel plump, flavor good. A vigorous grower and heavy bearer.

Delmas—A large nut of good quality, and usually fills well. Tree a very strong, healthy grower, and an early and prolific bearer.

Frotscher—A large, oblong nut; shell very thin, cracking easily; kernel large, full, easily removed, of good quality. Bears heavy crops, and can always be depended on.

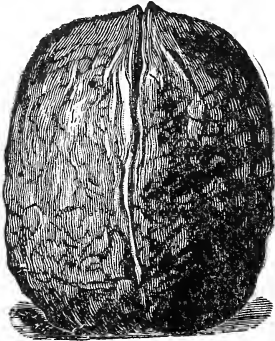
Moneymaker—Medium size; shell of medium

thickness, cracking easily; kernel full, plump, rich. Tree is a heavy bearer.

Pabst—Medium to large, shell somewhat thick, kernel plump, good quality and sweet flavor.

Schley—Medium to large; shell thin, separating easily from kernel, which is full, plump, and richly flavored; best quality.

Stuart—Very large; shell of medium thickness; kernel full and plump. A heavy bearer. Most reliable variety for this section.



English Walnut

Walnuts

Prices—75c each; \$7.00 per 10.

English—A fine nut of large size; cracks easily, quality fine. Rather uncertain in this section because it is sometimes injured by the freezes.

Japan—The tree is a vigorous grower, and comes into bearing early. In habit of growth it is low and spreading, reaching a height of fifteen to twenty feet, with a spread of about the same distance. The nuts are borne in clusters of fifteen to twenty. Should be planted on well drained land, and may be grown as far north as New York state. No home orchard should be without a few of these trees.

Grapes

Grapes can be grown with very little trouble and expense, as they readily adapt themselves to the trellis, building, or fence for support, and certainly no fruit returns a richer yield with such regularity. After the vines have become established the only absolute essential is that they be pruned once a year in winter; otherwise they will overcrop, and the fruit will be of very inferior quality.

We list only the best varieties; they cover the season, and are named in their order of ripening.

Plant 8 to 10 feet apart each way.

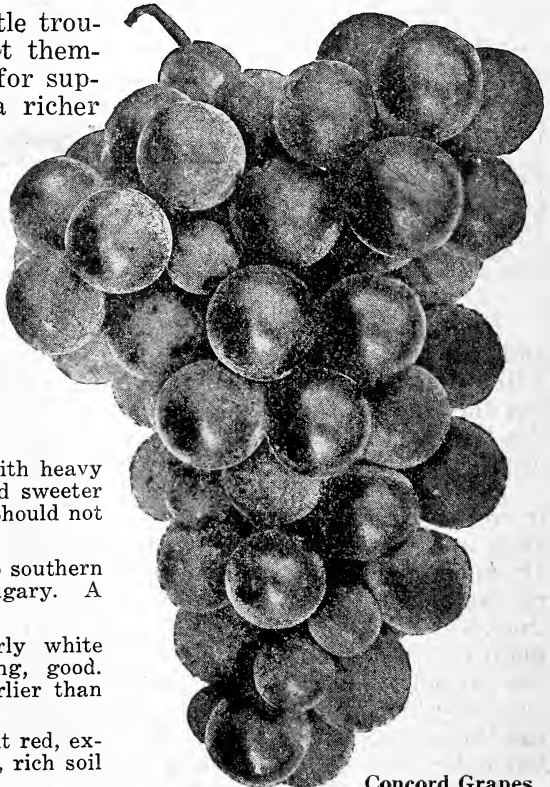
Prices—35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Moore (Moore's Early)—Very large; black, with heavy bloom; very fine quality; classed as better and sweeter than Concord, and about two weeks earlier. Should not be pruned as closely as other varieties.

Lutie—Of southern origin, and well adapted to southern planting; large, brownish red, sweet and sugary. A vigorous grower and very productive; early.

Diamond (Moore's Diamond)—The best early white grape; large, yellowish green, juicy, melting, good. Hardy, vigorous and productive. A week earlier than Concord.

Delaware—A very popular variety; small, light red, exceedingly sweet, aromatic. Requires a strong, rich soil and good cultivation.



Concord Grapes

Worden—Very popular for home use and for market; resembles Concord, but some larger, much superior in quality, and a few days earlier.

Concord—An old favorite, as it succeeds almost anywhere; large, almost black, covered with bloom; flesh juicy, sweet. The vine is healthy, vigorous and productive.

Ives (Ives Seedling)—One of the most prolific bearers, a vigorous grower, and free from rot. Fruit medium size, purplish black, of moderate quality. Midseason or rather early.

Niagara—The standard white grape, succeeding almost everywhere; rather large, pale green, becoming partly yellow, melting and sweet.

Southern Muscadine Varieties

The Muscadine Grapes are mostly grown on arbors about seven feet high, and rarely or never pruned. They ripen in the order named.

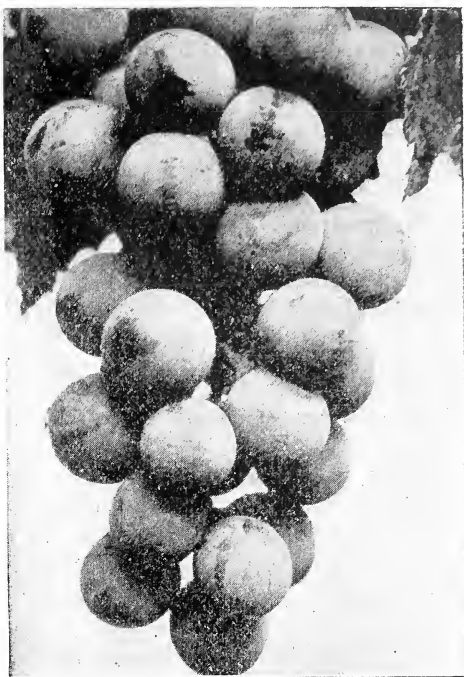
Plant 15 to 20 feet apart.

Prices—50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Scuppernong—Very large, greenish amber, with a thick skin; pulpy, sweet, delicious and distinctive in flavor. Well known for its good growing and bearing qualities; a sure cropper; fruit does not decay.

James—Very large, often measuring three-quarters to one and one-quarter inches; purplish black, juicy, very sweet; quality good. Robust, strong grower; very prolific. Ripens after Scuppernong.

Flowers—Large, purplish black; sweet, vinous, and of good quality. Four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.



Niagara Grape

Blackberries

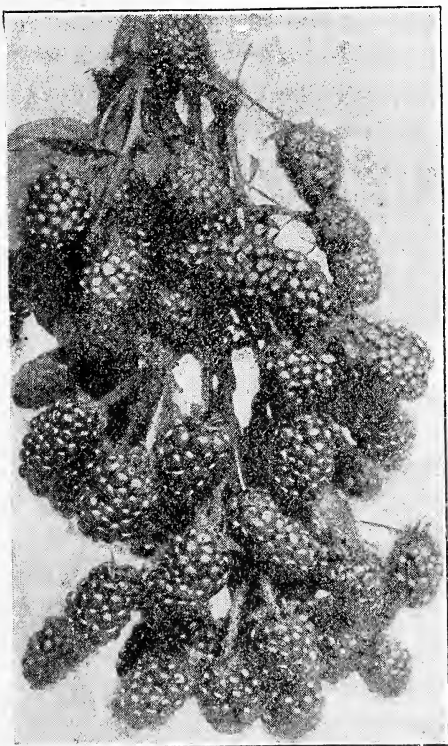
Prices—\$1.00 per 10; \$7.00 per 100.

The large size, fine flavor, and enormous productiveness of the improved varieties of Blackberries make them almost indispensable for the garden. A strong, deep, fertile soil and frequent shallow cultivation will give best results.

The old canes, which fruit but once, as soon as they have borne their crop should be cut off even with the ground and burned, as they are of no further value. This serves the double purpose of keeping the field clear of insects and fungus diseases, and allowing the current year's growth to properly develop. The young canes should be pinched when about two feet high, causing them to throw out lateral branches for the next year's crop, these in turn should be pinched when they have grown to about 18 inches.

Plant in rows six feet apart, with the plants three feet apart in the row.

Early Harvest—One of the earliest; fruit medium size, black, of excellent quality. Dwarf, compact grower; very prolific.



Early Harvest Blackberry

Snyder—Medium size, sweet and juicy; very hardy and productive. A good shipper.

Mersereau—A large, jet black berry of the very best quality; very hardy.

Taylor—Berries of fine flavor, larger than Snyder. Very late.

Dewberries

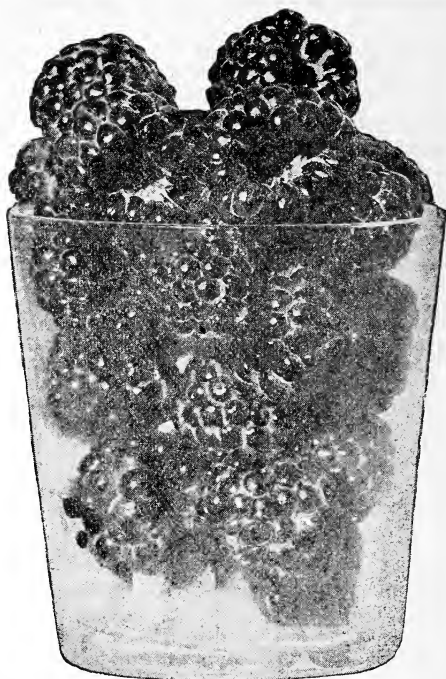
Fruit ripens earlier than the Blackberry, and many regard it as being much superior. The plants should be given practically the same cultivation and treatment as Blackberries, except that in spring the fruiting canes should be shortened to about three to five feet in length and tied to stout stakes so they will not interfere with cultivation, and the fruit will be kept clean.

Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants two feet apart in the row.

Prices—\$1.00 per 10; \$7.00 per 100.

Lucretia—The best and most dependable. Large, jet black, highly flavored. Hardy.

Austin—Very early, of good quality, and one of the best for the south and southwest. Not hardy north.



Cumberland Raspberry

Raspberries

The soil for the Raspberry should be rich, deep and well drained, the fertility to be maintained by a generous annual top dressing of stable manure, applied during winter. The care of the red varieties is the same as recommended for Blackberries, and for the Black Cap varieties the same as recommended for Dewberries.

Plant in rows five feet apart, and about three feet apart in the row.

Prices—\$1.00 per 10; \$7.00 per 100.

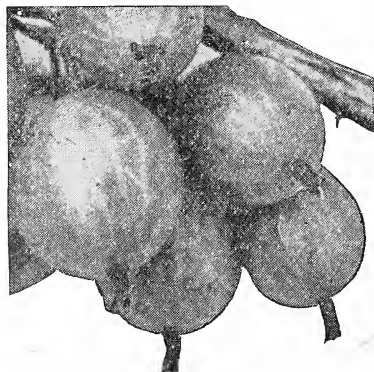
St. Regis—Everbearing and very productive. Fruit is bright crimson, firm, rich and delicious.

Cuthbert—Most reliable red variety for the south. Vigorous and productive.

Gregg—A large Black Cap of excellent quality; firm, meaty berries, covered with heavy bloom. Wonderfully productive and hardy.

Cardinal—Fruit reddish purple; plant vigorous and hardy. A prolific bearer, and well adapted to this section.

Cumberland—The largest and best of all the Black Caps; fruit firm and of best quality. Perfectly hardy, very vigorous, and remarkably productive.



Downing Gooseberries

Currants and Gooseberries

Prices—25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

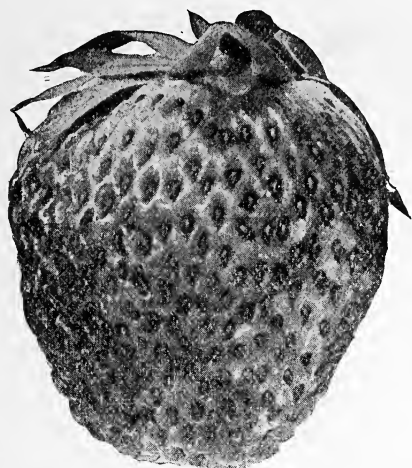
We cannot recommend either for general planting in the south on account of our long, hot summers. A few plants on the north side of a building or partially shaded fence can usually be grown successfully. We can furnish:

Cherry and Wilder Currants (both red).

Downing (greenish white) and Houghton (red) Gooseberries.

Strawberries

Prices—\$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.



Senator Dunlap Strawberry

Strawberries are a profitable crop in all sections of the country, and especially so in the south. The chief requirements are deep, moist, rich soil and clean cultivation.

The soil should first have a good coating of manure. Then thoroughly prepared to a good depth. November and February are the best months for planting, but the plants may be set either earlier or later. For field culture most growers prefer to set in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, and 15 to 18 inches apart in the row; in the garden 18 inches apart each way is sufficient, leaving a pathway every third row.

During the first growing season it is best to keep the blooms and runners pinched off to al-

low the plants to properly develop. Then in winter, while the ground is frozen, apply a good mulch of leaves, compost or manure, and annually thereafter.

Excelsior—The standard early variety; fruit large and firm. A vigorous grower, and very productive. Perfect.

Klondyke—Will grow almost anywhere; bright red, very showy, of highest quality, acid, very firm. A vigorous grower, and quite healthy. Perfect.

Thompson (Lady Thompson)—Large size; good color, fine shipper; resists drought. A very profitable berry for the south. Perfect.

Dunlap (Senator Dunlap)—An immense producer of firm berries of highest quality, fine flavor, and beautiful color; also a thrifty grower and splendid drought resister. Perfect.

Haverland—Berries are large, long and of good color. Hardy, vigorous, and very productive. Especially noted for standing late frosts. Perfect.

Tennessee (Tennessee Prolific)—Large size, and rather light in color; flesh is fine grained, and firm enough to ship. Very good as a canner. Perfect.

Aroma—Large size; rich in color, and deliciously aromatic in flavor; firm in texture. Probably the best late sort. Perfect.

Gandy—Large, brilliant red, beautiful and attractive. It is one of the firmest berries, but not a heavy producer. Perfect.

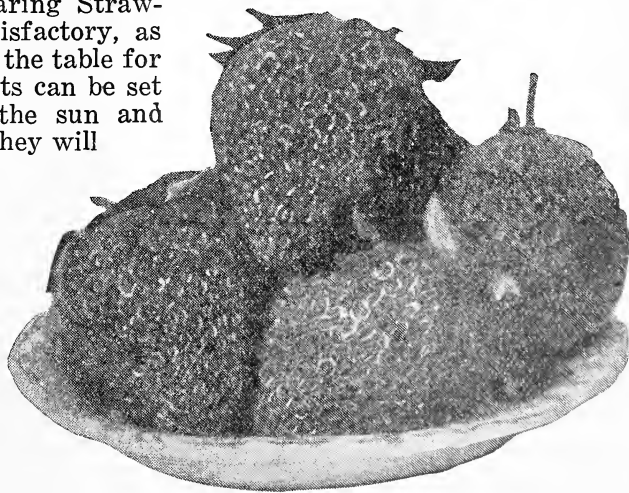
Everbearing Strawberries

In the home garden Everbearing Strawberries will be found most satisfactory, as they will furnish fresh fruit for the table for such a long period. If the plants can be set where partially shaded from the sun and plenty of moisture is available, they will continue to bear all summer.

Prices—\$2.50 per 100; \$20 per 1,000.

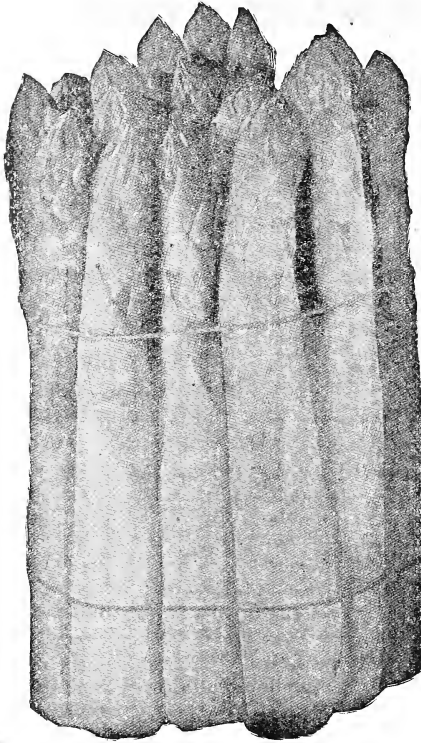
Progressive—The best of the fall bearing varieties; produces an enormous crop of berries in spring and early summer, and another big crop in the fall. The berries are medium size, richly colored, red to the core, and of most delicious flavor. Perfect.

Superb—We consider this the next best Everbearing Strawberry; does not produce quite as much fruit as Progressive, but the berries are larger; dark red, firm and fancy. Perfect.



Progressive Everbearing Strawberry

Asparagus



Columbian, Mammoth White

a pit to the depth of twelve inches and plant as above, except in that case we recommend that the rows be two feet apart.

No family garden is complete without an Asparagus bed, which, after it has become properly established, requires very little attention. We have always preferred to grow in rows four feet apart, with the plants set 18 inches apart in the rows. Dig the trench about twelve inches deep, and of a width sufficient to accommodate the roots properly spread out. In the bottom of this trench put four inches of well rotted stable manure, and cover with about three inches of rich top soil; then set the plants, covering with two inches of rich, fine soil, and firm carefully, filling in the balance by degrees after the plants are established and growing. Do not cut any of the first season's growth until after frost, then the ground should be cleared off and a thick mulch of two or three inches of well rotted manure spread over the top. After this, all that is necessary is to keep down the weeds and repeat the mulching every second or third year, always in fall. In cutting your Asparagus it is desirable after the second or third week of the crop to allow one or two stems of each plant to grow out so the plant will not become devitalized. Where it is necessary to conserve space Asparagus may be grown in a square bed, simply by excavating

Prices—In bunches of 25, \$1.00; \$3.00 per 100.

Columbian (Mammoth White)—A strong, vigorous grower, producing very large white shoots, which will retain their color as long as fit for use.

Conover (Conover's Colossâl)—A standard variety of large size, tender and excellent quality. Include some of this variety of asparagus in your order.

Rhubarb for Pies and Sauce

Plant in a partially shaded location if possible. Our red clay sub-soil excavated from a cellar or pit produces fine Rhubarb when planted on the north side of a pit or fence so as to protect the plants somewhat from the sun. If an artificial mound is not possible, we suggest that the same results may be obtained by dynamiting so as to furnish proper drainage. A very healthful plant, and well worth the trouble and time required in getting it started.

Prices—20c each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine; the best of all.

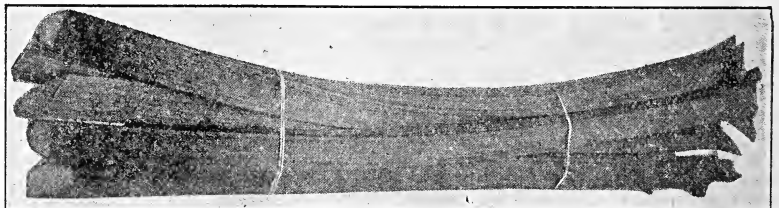
Victoria—Very large, but later than Linnaeus.

Don't fail to plant Rhubarb this year.

Horse Radish

Horse Radish will grow anywhere. A dozen or two roots will furnish sufficient for the average family.

Prices—75c per 10; \$6.00 per 100.



Linnaeus Rhubarb, the Large and Tender Sort

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Number of Trees Per Acre at Different Distances

Distance apart.	No. of Trees
10 feet by 10 feet.....	435
11 feet by 11 feet.....	360
12 feet by 12 feet.....	302
13 feet by 13 feet.....	257
14 feet by 14 feet.....	222
15 feet by 15 feet.....	193
16 feet by 16 feet.....	170
17 feet by 17 feet.....	150
18 feet by 18 feet.....	134
19 feet by 19 feet.....	120
20 feet by 20 feet.....	108
25 feet by 25 feet.....	69
30 feet by 30 feet.....	48
33 feet by 33 feet.....	40
40 feet by 40 feet.....	27
50 feet by 50 feet.....	17
60 feet by 60 feet.....	12

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by distance the plants are set

apart in the row, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divide into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), and you have the number of trees or plants per acre.

Planting Distances for Trees and Plants

	Feet apart
Apple	25 to 35
Pear	20 to 25
Cherry	18 to 25
Peach	18 to 25
Plum	15 to 20
Quince	10 to 12
Figs	12 to 15
Mulberry	25 to 30
Japan Persimmon	15 to 25
Pecans	40 to 60
Grapes	8 to 10
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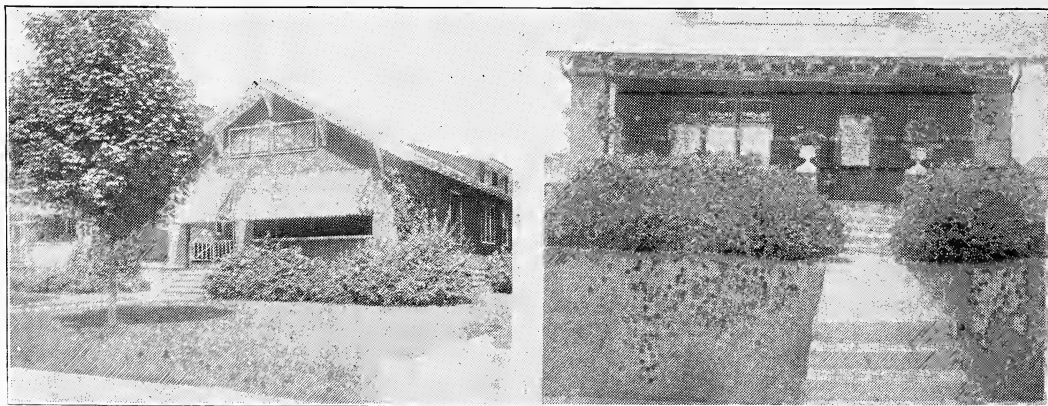
Landscape Treatment



Our Landscape Department

Is in very competent hands, made so by years of experience in the nursery, and in planning some of the largest and most beautiful plantings all over the south. We are prepared to furnish complete planting plans for your home grounds no matter where located, for which only a nominal charge is made, the amount later being deducted from your order for planting material.

For the larger undertakings, including city street and park planting, where it is necessary to make surveys and detailed working drawings, the charge is on a per diem basis, plus actual expenses. Write us for full information.



FRASER NURSERY COMPANY
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA